

EXCHANGE:
Closing Quotations:—
T.T. London 2s. 11 1/4d.
On Demand 2s. 11 3/4d.

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

Copyright 1917, by the Proprietor.

October 31, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 72° 3 p.m. 75°
Humidity 89° 81°

October 31, 1916. Temperature 6 a.m. 68° 3 p.m. 78°
Humidity 69° 53°

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 29.88.

7790 日六十月九

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

禮拜三 號一十月十英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$ 6 PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

NEW ATTACK IN THE WEST.

Good Progress Reported.

London, October 30.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—At 5.40 this morning we attacked north of the Ypres-Boulers Railway. Good progress is reported.

Allies Firmly Established.

London, October 30.
There is another period of consolidation in Flanders. The weather has appreciably improved, enabling the Allies to firmly establish themselves between the Yser delta and Passchendaele. Although the Allies have suffered from the mud during the past weeks, the plight of the Germans has been infinitely worse. Prisoners say that the troops were unable to advance to meet the British attacks because the semi-liquid mud thrown up by the barrages blinded the wading men, clogging rifles and machine guns. The Prussians advancing from Beaulieu left many shoulder-deep in the mire and the shrieks of the drowning men were heard above the din of battle. But their comrades did not dare to stop to rescue them owing to the danger of being engulfed themselves.

A Futile German Effort.

London, October 30.
A French communiqué states:—A strong enemy group trying to reach our lines in the region of Cerny was repelled. On the right bank of the Meuse, the artillery duel continued to be very lively on the Chaulnes Wood and Bessonvax front. We have taken new trench elements on the Oisliers Ridge.

Germans Sent Reeling Back.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, says:—Our armies have again struck the German masses in Flanders and sent them reeling back in places to a depth of nearly a thousand yards. Luck was with us to-day in the matter of weather. The morning broke keen and dry, being just the weather that the Canadians would have chosen for going out. Apparently so successful have they gone over, that before the sun was two hours high they had gained a great part of their objectives.

The fighting is on a more limited front than that of last Friday. It has been chiefly towards the outskirts of Passchendaele and in the region of Poelcapelle. Reports received at the time of telegraphing indicate that our men fought their way well along several important tributary spurs of the great ridge system, which is gradually being won from a desperately resisting enemy. Shortly after making the first stage of our advance, the Germans launched a big counter-attack from the direction of Messelmarkt. It is claimed that the Canadians had just carried the strong fortified redoubt in the centre of which the enemy attack was directed. The place was liberally furnished with machine gun, which were promptly swung into position against the oncoming Germans. The billowy clay ground was soon strewn with grey corpses. Rifle fire completed the work of the machine gunners and the counter-attack was beaten back with heavy punishment.

Our attack to-day differed little from its predecessors as regards method. The barrage was very intense and while the artillery was drumming forth its flaming curtain, great guns farther back were doing fine counterbattery work against known positions of enemy artillery. Hence the enemy's retaliations were not very severe, despite the high lands. Our indomitable sirmen are keeping in contact with the infantry. The ground is still desperately bad but along the higher places, where the principal fighting is developing, the surface is reasonably good between the water-filled shell-holes.

The German Version.

London, October 30.
A German wireless official message states:—The English strongly attacked Passchendaele. The village was lost, but a vigorous counter-attack drove out the enemy. English attacks near Gheluvelt broke down with sanguinary losses.

Gains Strongly Held.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states:—A gale at mid day brought up floods of rain, but, fortunately, not before the troops had gained the majority of their objectives. The Canadians are everywhere holding their gains. Great Farm, the scene of previous stubborn fighting, Vanity Farm and Vapour Farm are strongly held. We are well advanced along the Meesehele spur, dominating the north-western approach to Passchendaele. There have been no more counter-attacks since nine o'clock in the morning, when one was made from Messelmarkt. The counter-attack in this region, mentioned in an earlier message, was even more severely punished than indicated, our sirmen reporting that the enemy supports were caught by our barrage with disastrous results. Hostile sirmen have been flying low, machine gunning infantry in shell holes, but without over much effect.

OUR ENEMIES' ROTTEN FINANCES.

England the only Belligerent Paying War Loan Interest.

London, October 30.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Zurich, speaking in the Reichsrath the Official Reporter gloomily described Austria's financial situation. He said that England alone among the belligerents was able to pay the interest on War Loans and, moreover, to furnish considerable sums for current war necessities. German finances were in an unfavourable condition. The increases in Germany's revenue from new taxes totalled a milliard marks while the War Loan interest amounted to three milliards. He anticipated that Austria would long suffer after the war from a very low rate of exchange.

INTRIGUERS SENTENCED IN AMERICA.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Chicago, says that three Germans have been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and fined two thousand sterling, whilst a Hindu, named Laloupa, has been sentenced to eighteen months' and fined forty pounds for fomenting rebellion in India from America.

GERMAN AIR RAID FIASCO.

London, October 30.
It is officially announced that there were no casualties or damage caused by last night's air raid.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

Beneficial Effect of Allies' Promises.

London, October 30.
News from Italy shows that the Allies' prompt assurances of practical help have had the best effect. General Cadorna has now got the armies under full control after the inevitable confusion resulting from the first shock of the Austro-German chest. The Italians are falling back to the Tagliamento line, west of Udine, and are fighting desperate rear-guard actions. Meanwhile the Austro-German attack seems to have lost its first impetus. Now that the enemy has come into the open a pitched battle on an unprecedented scale is possible. German accounts of the operations say that Tolmino was chosen as a break-through point because the Italians had only two brigades on that front, with small reserves.

Fall of Udine.

London, October 30.
A German official wireless message announces the capture of Udine.

[Udine is a walled town of Italy, eight-five miles by rail north-east of Venice. It has a Romanesque cathedral, a beautiful campo santo and, on a hill in its midst, a castle, formerly the residence of the patriarchs of Aquileia.]

Enemy Being Delayed.

London, October 30.
An Italian official message states:—The withdrawal on new positions continued yesterday. The destruction of bridges over the Isonzo and successful action by our covering units detained the enemy's advance. Our cavalry is in contact with hostile vanguards.

On Venetian Soil.

London, October 30.
A German official message says:—We are pressing on towards Tagliamento. Austro-Germans from the Carnic Alps have gained a foothold on Venetian soil along the whole front.

An Austrian Report.

London, October 30.
An Austrian official wireless message states:—We wrested from the enemy frontier positions south west of Tarvis, near Pontafel, in the Ploeken region, and at Grestpal.

NEW VOTE OF CREDIT.

Funds to Last Till January.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law, introducing a Vote of Credit for £400,000,000, said the Vote would supply the necessary funds until the first week in January. The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year to September 29 had been £6,648,000, being an increase of £1,237,000 over the Budget Estimate. The increase was made up under the following heads:—Army and Navy, £580,000; Miscellaneous Services, £306,000; and advances to Allies and Dominions, £341,000.

Mr. Bonar Law expressed the British and Allies' deep appreciation of the assistance of the United States in financing purchases in America. Until the United States entered the war the method of financing purchases there, and the question of exchange, proved almost insoluble problems. America's assistance was all the more generous in view of the fact that they were incurring expenditure at a much heavier rate than the Allies. Dealing with the excess over the Budget estimate of expenditure which was recoverable, he said the first item was an increase of loans to the Allies and Dominions of £81,500,000, making a total increase for the half year of £222,500,000.

Secondly there was £24,000,000 which represented advance to the Dominions which were not connected with loans, but arose from the fact that the expenses of the Dominion Armies were borne in the first instance by the British Government and refunded by the Dominions in due course. Thirdly, there was £3,500,000 paid by the War Office for commodities on behalf of the Allies which would be gradually paid off. Fourthly, there were raw materials, such as hides, timber, foodstuffs and ships, totalling 74,500,000. This was also recoverable in due course. British agents throughout the world held £15,000,000. There was thus a total of £179,000,000, which, deducted from £222,500,000, left a total real increase in the Budget Estimate for the half year of £43,500,000. He proceeded to give reasons why it has been decided not to introduce a Supplementary Budget in order to raise more money by taxation. There was reason to expect that the estimated revenue from taxation would have exceeded the position of the second half of the year from the point of view of deadweight expenditure, which would probably not be quite as favourable as the first half. This was mainly due to the fixing of the price of the loaf at ninepence and a very large increase in soldiers' and sailors' pay, which together would add between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 to the next six months' expenditure—£39,000,000 out of £43,500,000. The increase in expenditure accounted by the War Office was mainly due to the rise in prices of commodities, also the provision for larger a number men abroad than was previously anticipated, also the increased personnel for the aviation programme, also the number of troops in Mesopotamia; and finally the forward movement in Flanders, necessitating an increased expenditure on railway bridges etc. Mr. Bonar Law insisted that the gap between what was our railway line of communication and the extent of our advance had to be filled largely by motor transport, and the increased pay therefor during the past six months amounted to £5,000,000. The National Debt at the end of the financial six months on September 29 totalled five billions, but there was deductible therefrom £1,100,000,000 advanced to the Allies and £180,000,000 to the Dominions. They were also entitled to deduct the gift of £100,000,000 by the Government of India, but something like £34,000,000 thereof had been treated as revenue. The Indian Government, however, had taken the responsibility for the balance. The National Debt at the outbreak of war was £845,000,000.

Mr. Bonar Law contrasted the British and German financial positions and pointed out that the Reichstag had passed Votes of Credit amounting to £4,760,000,000, which did not include advances to Germany's Allies or items like separation allowance, which, in our case, came from the Vote of Credit. Our war expenditure was therefore £1,700,000 below Germany's. The latter's increased war taxation fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on their debt. While we could not bear the strain indefinitely, it would not be want of money which would prevent us from winning the war, because we could stand the strain longer than our enemies.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN DREAMS.

A Great Colonial Army.

London, October 30.
The Cologne Gazette publishes a leading article on the subject of the German Colonial troops, which is especially interesting as showing the views of the influential people whom this newspaper represents in regard to the creation of a great African Army. The journal admits that the German African Colonies were organised militarily for the purpose of carrying on a war of conquest against the African Colonies of other European Powers. With reference to a French statement that there were 40,000 perfectly-equipped native troops in addition to strong European reinforcements, the paper says there were only 15,000 native troops with 3,000 Europeans. The article continues to say:—"It is a great pity that the German Colonial Army was not five times as large, for in that case the Allies would not have been able to bring such vast numbers of Colonial troops to the European theatres of war. The experience of this war shows that the East African native, if efficiently trained and led by Europeans, makes an efficient soldier, while the South-West African makes an even better one. In order to prevent her Colonies from being over-run in the future, Germany must make full use of these resources of man-power and such natives as have hitherto not been subject to Germany must come under her rule, while all foreign Colonies which made war against the German Colonies must become German property. Germany must have a strong Colonial Army in order to strengthen her position and at the same time to weaken that of her enemies."

THE ITALIAN PREMIERSHIP.

London, October 30.
Reuter's correspondent at Rome says that Signor Orlando, the ex-Minister of the Interior, has accepted the Premiership, and Baron Sonnino retains the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

PARIS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths and Mr. Peto, Mr. Bonar Law said he was having a statement prepared showing the measures which the Allies of Great Britain were taking to carry out the Paris Economic Conference resolutions. Much had been done and was being done in the matter.

BRITAIN AND PEACE PROPOSALS.

London, October 30.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Norton Griffiths, Lord Robert Cecil said the Government would not receive any peace proposal without immediately communicating it to the Allies.

PACIFIST MEETING WRECKED.

London, October 30.
Women wrecked a pacifist meeting at Consett, in Durham. After free fights the speakers had to be conveyed to a place of safety.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

OUR FIGHTERS THANKED.

Stirring Speech by Mr. Lloyd George.
London, October 29.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, moving the resolution thanking the Forces (cabled on October 24th) said that even had he the leisure in these terrible times, especially in the anxiety of the last two or three days, he felt he could not do justice to this great theme. The deeds referred to in the resolution had won the admiration and gratitude of every subject of His Majesty and he felt that no words were needed to commend the acceptance of the resolution to any body of Britons throughout the world. Referring to the Navy the Premier said it was like a vital internal organ of existence, of which we were unconscious until something went wrong. The Navy was taken for granted. The Navy was the anchor of the Allied cause. If it lost hold the hopes of the Allies would be shattered. To understand the great part of the Navy had only to imagine what would have happened if the Navy had been defeated even a year ago. Our armies in France, Mesopotamia, Salonika and Egypt would have languished and finally vanished for lack of support of men and material. France would have been deprived, not merely of our support but of the material assistance which the British Navy enabled us still to get from abroad; would have been unable, probably, to defend herself against the overwhelming hordes of the foe. Italy, deprived of coal, ammunition and food, would have fallen a ready prey to her fierce and vindictive enemies, which she had not done yet and would not do (Cheers). Russia would indeed have been defenceless and, he unhesitatingly said, but for the British Navy overwhelming disaster would have fallen on the Allied cause (Cheers). Prussia would have been the insolent mistress of Europe and, through Europe, the world (Cheers). Never in the whole affairs of the world had the British Navy been a more potent and more beneficent influence in the affairs of man. Despite hidden foes, despite black piracy it had preserved the highway of the seas for Britain and the Allies (Cheers). Since the war the Navy had transported thirteen million men, two million horses, twenty-five million tons of explosives and supplies, fifty million tons of coal and oil fuel for the fleet and armies and the needs of the Allies. Out of these thirteen million men only 3,000 had been lost (Cheers) of whom only 2,700 were lost through action by the enemy. That was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material totalling one hundred and thirty million tons transported by British ships. This indeed had been a triumph for the Navy (Cheers).

Mr. Lloyd George proceeded to say that it was too early to summarise the effect of the blockade, which would have been complete if we had not left the gates of the Balkans unlocked. The Grand Fleet had not had many opportunities, but that was not its fault (Cheers). It was due to the enemy's knowledge of its merits (Cheers). Since Jutland the Germans had never challenged the Grand Fleet. That was the best proof that the Germans did not trust the veracity of their own claims to victory at Jutland (Laughter). The

(Continued on page 8.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, October 30.
Silver is quoted at 43d. The market is firm and there are few offers.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Personnel of the New Ministry.

Petrograd, October 9.—It is announced that the following is the official list of members of the new Government, reconstructed by M. Kerensky on the basis of an agreement between the Democratic and Bourgeois parties:—
M. Kerensky (Revolutionary Socialist), Prime Minister and Generalissimo.

M. Nikotin (Social Democrat), Minister of Interior with additional post of Minister of Post and Telegraph.

M. Prokopovitch (Social Democrat), Minister of Justice.

Admiral Verederovsky (Independent Socialist), Minister of Marine.

M. Maliantovitch (Social Democrat), Minister of Supply.

M. Arsenyev (Revolutionary Socialist), Minister of Agriculture.

Gvzdoff (Social Democrat), Minister of Labour.

General Verobovskiy (Independent Socialist), Minister of War.

M. Saizakine (Independent Socialist), Minister of Public Instruction.

M. Tseretshenko (Non-partisan), Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Konowaloff (Cadet), Minister of Commerce and Industry.

M. Bernatzky (Radical democrat), Minister of Finance.

M. Kartasheff (Cadet), Minister of Cults.

M. Kischkine (Cadet), Minister of Public Assistance.

M. Smirnov (Cadet), State Controller.

M. Tretiaeff (Non-partisan), President of the Economic Council of Government establishment.

All the new members of the Cabinet are eminent political men in Moscow. M. Kischkine has been the Government Commissary at Moscow, M. Smirnov, Vice-President of the Central Committee in Moscow of the Mobilised Industry, M. Tretiaeff a representative of the Moscow industrialists and also a well known member of the Liberal Party, and M. Maliantovitch an eminent lawyer in Moscow.

It is reported that the Parliament organised by the Democratic Conference with the agreement of the Bourgeois parties, has been denominated "the Provisional Council of Russian Republic." It will begin its official sittings after the nomination of Bourgeois delegates has been completed. The number of Bourgeois delegates in the Council is fixed at 120. The Central Committee of the Cadets has formed a special commission consisting of five members for electing the Bourgeois delegates to be sent to the Preliminary Parliament.—Kokusai Westnik.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

"Cameos" at Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinema graph—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER
 "The Machine you will eventually buy."
HORNSBY-STOCKPORT
 GAS ENGINES AND SUCTION GAS PLANTS.
 OVER 10,000 IN DAILY USE.
HORNSBY OIL ENGINES.
 AGENTS FOR:
THE EXPANDED METAL CO. LTD.
 EXPANDED METAL FOR RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.
TANOV'S MACHINE TOOLS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
 All kinds of Machinery and Engineering Supplies.
DOUGLAS & GRANT.
 Rice Mills and Steam Engines.
 AND VARIOUS OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
 Quotations for any description of Machinery or Engineering Plant on application to
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Machinery Dept.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—
 Principal features: Small, Premium, Liberal Surrender Value,
 No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death,
 and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
 WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO
DODWELL & CO. LTD. Agents.



GANDY BELTING

SOLE AGENTS:—
THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.
 QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.
 ESTABLISHED 1883.
 MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE MANILA ROPE
 8 STRAND 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE.
 CABLE LAID 1 1/2 to 1 3/4" CIRCUMFERENCE.
 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
 Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.
 Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.
SHEWAN TOMES & CO. General Managers.

BRITISH PILSENER BEER
ALLSOPP'S
BURTON ON TRENT.
 SOLE AGENTS:—
CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.,
 15, Queen's Road, Central.
 TELEPHONE NO. 75.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.
 THEN why be half-suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of
NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
 will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this curable insupportable malady.
 Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.
 Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

SINCON & CO.
 Established A.D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Fire Iron and Foundry, China Importers, General Storekeepers and Refrigerators, Nos. 51, and 57, King's Road, Central, and Street, near of Queen's Market Telephone No. 714.

TEANG-FOOK.
 PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED. GIGS & POLISHING. WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED. LOWEST CHARGES. DOMESTIC & EXPORT WORKMANSHIP. 25, THE ARCADE, HONGKONG.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.,
 in which are vested the shares of
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
 AND
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.
 The undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 Agents.

Yorkshire Insurance Co., Ltd.
 ESTABLISHED 1884.
 The undersigned AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 AGENTS.

MEE CHEUNG PHOTOGRAPHER.
 Ice House Street. Telephone 1013.
NEW FILMS ARRIVED. CHEAP SALE.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.
PORTLAND CEMENT.
 In Casks of 37 1/2 lbs. net.
 In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
 General Managers.
 Hongkong, 14th August, 1916.

NOTICE.

Glaxo
 Gold Medal International Medical Congress Exhibition.
 By Royal Appointment to the Court of Spain.
Builds Bonnie Babies
 To be obtained at all Chemists & Stores.
 ASK YOUR DOCTOR!

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
 FIFTEEN MINUTES FROM PRINCIPAL LANDING STAGE.
 FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone to Every Room; prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meals breakfast.
P. O. PEUSTER, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Sited for the best Food, Refrigeration, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision.
 A first-class string Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
 Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
 For further particulars apply:—
W. BARKER, Manager.
 Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.
 ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
 TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
 HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
 Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"
J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

STATION HOTEL, KOWLOON.

First class and most up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Two minutes from the Ferry. Moderate tariff and most excellent cuisine under entirely European management. Monthly and Family rates can be arranged on most reasonable terms.
 Apply:—THE MANAGERESS, Kowloon.
 Telegraphic Address: "TERMOTEL." Code Used: A.B.C. 5th Edn.

NEW MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new Proprietorship and Management. The Hotel now offers, for Residents and Tourists, excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the bay. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths. Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to:
 THE MANAGER. Telegraphic Address "Phonix."

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore. UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT. THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION. EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.
 (Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England, and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.K.)

NOTICES.

HINDS MONEY AND CREAM

Is particularly recommended for
 ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED FACE, LIPS AND HANDS,
 SUNBURN, WINDBURN, GOLD SORES,
 CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING,
 MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES,
 and all the various
 CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LIKE CHARACTER

THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY, TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 1877.

FRENCH LESSONS.

C. MOUSSON.
 15, Morrison Hill Road.

NOTICES.

"MADE IN CANADA"

TOURING MODEL as illustrated \$1,400.
ONE TON TRUCK (as used by The Dairy Farm Co., Ltd.) \$2,350.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
 MACHINERY OFFICE
 Phone 27.--4, Des Vœux Road.

REMINGTON OLIVER UNDERWOOD L. C. SMITH SMITH PREMIER ROYAL
 No. 10. No. 5. No. 5. No. 2. No. 10. No. 5.
 PRICES \$50 TO \$150.
 Machines are in first class Condition and ready for immediate delivery.
 Apply:
WILLEM HEYBLOM,
 POWELL'S BUILDING.
 12, DES VŒUX ROAD.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR Co.
 MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE. PROMPT SERVICE.
 Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND and HUDSON Motor Cars, the TRUMBULL Cycle Car, NEW COMET and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.
 KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, BATHURST ROAD. TEL. 448.
 PROPRIETOR, C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

CHALLENGER BABY GRAND ALL BRITISH



NOW ON VIEW AT ROBINSON'S

GENERAL NEWS.

Secretary of U. S. Legation.
 Mr. Chester C. Lincoln, who will be Secretary in the United States Legation at Peking, reached Yokohama by the str. Venezuela and proceeded at once to his new post.

Special Constable Commended.
 The Tower Bridge magistrate specially commended a special constable, Frederick Harvey, inquiry officer at Messrs. Pink's jam factory, who effected the arrest of a man who was carrying away Admiralty bronze castings from controlled premises in Great Dover-street.

An Interesting Portrait.
 A portrait of B. H. the Sultan of Perak K. C. M. G., painted by Mrs. Nutt, is now on view at the Selangor Club. It is to be sent to next year's Royal Academy, and afterwards presented to H. M. S. Malaya. Mrs. Nutt has a painting—"A Chinese Garden"—in this year's Academy.—Malay Mail.

Had to Stand.
 When it was alleged at Wood Green Police Court recently that 300 persons stood in the pit of the Wood Green Empire to witness "The Bing Boys," the defence replied that the persons standing were wounded soldiers, prevented from sitting down by the nature of their wounds. The summons was dismissed on payment of costs.

Three M.C.'s in One Family.
 Three Military Crosses have been won by a Newport (Isle of Wight) family—Lieut. Percy and Reginald Shields and their brother-in-law, the late Capt. Tom Kelly. Lieut. Percy Shields is the latest to gain the distinction. The general commanding his division writes: "Your gallantry and determination in retaking the position with forty men and capturing thirteen prisoners are beyond all praise."

Yokohama's Gas.
 The Yokohama gas works will shortly receive a permit to increase the price of gas in Yokohama. The Governor of Kanagawa prefecture has approved the increase. The present rate of gas in Yokohama is Y.1.70 per 1,000 cubic feet, which will be increased to Y.2.20. The main reason for increasing the price is the high cost of coal, which has now trebled since the beginning of the war. At present the price of gas in Yokohama is far less than in other cities in Japan.

Looping the Loop Fatality.
 The death of Richard Burnwell, the aviator who was killed in a flying accident recently was the subject of a coroner's inquiry at Dartford. Burnwell was a pilot and tester, and had been employed by Messrs. Vickers for about seven years. It was stated that at the time of the accident Burnwell looped the loop several times, testing a machine. The machine then began to spin, and descended at a speed of nearly 200 miles an hour. The opinion was expressed that the airman fainted in the air. A verdict of "Death by misadventure" was returned.

Standard Boots.
 Britain's first supply of standard boots for civilians will be for winter wear and it was expected that they would be on sale in the shops at home in October. Specifications will be submitted to the Government Committee in charge of the matter, and prices will then be fixed. There will be several grades. There is no intention of making standard boots compulsory for everybody. The main idea is to ensure for those who can not afford high prices, serviceable winter boots at a reasonable cost.

Boy And Girl Trade Unionists.
 Six hundred boy and girl telegraph messengers in London, between the ages of 15 and 18, have been enrolled in the Postmen's Federation. In the country many others have joined. A memorial is shortly to be presented to the Government concerning the conditions of service. The wages of messengers is considered by the Federation to be very unsatisfactory, being based on no definite system. Their hours of duty, it is also held, need some revision. More important still is the claim advanced for securing for them a better opportunity of obtaining employment on reaching the age limit of the messengers.

GENERAL NEWS.

Caterpillar Plague at
Welhatwei.

Fir trees on the island of Wei-haiwei were attacked by millions of caterpillars last year, states the British Commissioner, and to abate the pest women and children were engaged to collect them and their cocoons. The "bag" comprised caterpillars weighing 16,700lb., and 115,843 cocoons.

More German Spying.

The Geneva police recently discovered an elaborate organization of German espionage at Geneva. Seven persons were arrested, including one woman. The leader of the gang, who was among those arrested, was the German professional wrestler, Bohm, who had opened a restaurant at Geneva, which served as the headquarters of the organization.

Train Telephoning.

Experiments in Canada show that telephone communication with trains in motion is now possible. The inventor of the device is an official of the Canadian Government Railways who was able to transmit messages from his office to a moving train. Every word of the messages, it is said, was distinctly heard, and the experiments were a complete success.

The Oval Commandeered.

A large portion of Kennington Oval, including the practice wickets, is being taken over by the Government, but no information is available as to the use to which it is to be put. The decision has come as an unpleasant surprise to the committee of the Surrey County Cricket Club, who fear that it will be necessary to relay the turf at the end of the military occupation and that it will probably take a couple of years to bring the new turf to a suitable condition for practising on.

Disappearing Coppers.

The mysterious disappearance of copper coinage from circulation continues to engage the attention of the authorities. It is now quite common to be given postage stamps in change in shops, while booking clerks and tramway car conductors sternly refuse to give change, although it is they who receive the largest number of small coins. Marseilles municipality was long ago obliged to issue cardboard pennies plated with aluminium, and it is now announced that the grocers in the Department of Lot-et-Garonne have adopted half penny tickets.

The Porter of Hell.

Mr. Gerard in an installment of his book on his life in Berlin, says describing a visit to the Court: "With each of us was a representative of the Emperor's household to introduce the people of the Court, and an Army officer to introduce the people of the Army. The officer assigned to me had the extraordinary name of der Portner von der Hölle, which means the 'porter of hell.' I have often wondered since by what prophetic instinct he was sent to introduce me to the two years and a half of world war which I experienced in Berlin. This unfortunate officer, a most charming gentleman, was killed early in the war.

England and Rumania.

To promote closer relations between the British Empire and Rumania the Anglo-Rumanian Society has been formed, with Lord Bessborough as Chairman of the Provisional Executive Committee. In a letter of the anniversary to-day of Rumania's entry into the war, Lord Bessborough says that even after their disaster the Government, army, and nation have continued the struggle with unflinching spirit. "Once again," he adds, "events abroad have robbed the Rumanian armies of the prospect of success, and now the country is threatened with complete occupation by the enemy. During the past three months the Rumanian Parliament, with the cordial approval of the King, has come into line with Western democracy by enacting far-reaching electoral and agrarian reforms, guaranteeing also equal rights for the hitherto unassimilated Jewish element of the population."

NOTICES.

WE WILL DELIVER A

"MOUTRIE" PIANO

FOR

\$60.

You pay the balance in small monthly amounts that will not embarrass you.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

Full price allowed for Pianos taken in exchange.

MOUTRIES. & Co., Ltd.

THE ONLY
EUROPEAN OPTICIAN
IN THE COLONY.

DOCTORS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY FILLED.
N. LAZARUS,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS' AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.
25, WING WOO ST.
CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1116.

THE RIGA THRUST.

Is Petrograd the Goal?

The military correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—

We are all asking the meaning of the German offensive across the Drina. Is Petrograd the goal? Or will Hindenburg and his War Lord be content with the capture of Riga, which is more German than Russian town, and upon the seizure of which both Field-Marshal and Emperor set their hearts in the autumn of 1915? There is a considerable enemy concentration on the Drina, and, according to this afternoon's Berlin communique, the German commander has not only occupied Riga but, after a two-day battle, has inflicted a decisive defeat on the Russian Army, capturing some thousands of prisoners and 150 guns. The Russians are retiring hastily along the road to Pskov, and "our divisions" have reached this road at several points. Why not go on, follow up the beaten army, and then seize the Russian capital?

This sounds plausible enough, but there are reasons against it, and in the view of the writer they are strong enough to be prohibitive. The distance between Riga and Petrograd is 350 miles by the most direct road, which passes through Pskov, south of Lake Peipus, and although there are no positions of defensive strength behind which the beaten Russians can rally, the country is unfavourable for an invading army, being either marshy or sandy, and of scanty resources. The Russians understand how to retire better than how to advance, and as they retreat they will devastate the country behind them.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia
& China Telegraph Co.

Hale, from Shanghai.
Hankow, Bonham Str. W.
from Manila.
Hindley Co., 32 Cunard, from
San Francisco.
Hooking, from Manila.
Howe Mrs., Peak Hotel, from
Singapore.
Lambert A., from Oakland.
Lochuenkay, from Vancouver.
Peters Jardines, from Saigon.
Phuchan, from Hue.
Paneracio Chico, Hongkong
Hotel, from Macao.
Shane c/o B. & S., from Liver-
pool.
Sinyathye, from Singapore.
Taibhing, from Hankow.
Yeung, 16 Station, from
Ithaca.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.
The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.
Shohing, from Great Eastern
Hotel, from Amoy.
Shingkee, from Tientsin.
T. KING,
Act. Superintendent.
Hongkong, Oct. 25, 1917.

Supplies for the German army would have to come from the rear, and this means that strong steppe posts would have to be established to guard against Russian raids on the German communications. No reliance could be placed on any expected help from warships, which would be exposed to submarine attack the whole way to Oranstead. For these reasons in particular, and others in general, it is probable that Hindenburg will rest on his laurels at Riga, and decline to run the risk of a march which will expose the right flank of the invading army to the continuous menace of a Russian attack.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in
Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in
Kowloon.

Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

TO BE LET.—OFFICE in
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HOUSES in MORETON TER-
RACE and Broadwood Terrace.

HOUSES on Shameen, CAN-
TON.
Apply to:—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT & AGENCY
CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One Good
LARGE ROOM, Suitable
as Office, First Floor Hotel
Mansions. For particulars apply
Manager, Hongkong Hotel.

TO BE LET.—SMALL FLAT.
Furnished or partly
Furnished. Electric Light, etc.
Hill district. Fine situation.
Splendid view. Rental moderate.
Suitable for two Bachelors. For
particulars apply to P. B. C.
"Hongkong Telegraph."

TO BE LET.—First class
FURNISHED ROOMS,
suitable for Single Men, or
Married Couples, with or without
board. Electric Light and Bells,
use of Telephone. Terms moder-
ate. Tel. No. K 3. Apply T. E.
Hall, Palace Hotel, Kowloon.

NOTICES.

MAISON LILY

TELEPHONE 2336.

**LADIES' FRENCH
DRESS-MAKERS
and MILLINERS.**

Now open

**ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
DES VŒUX ROAD. (NEXT MESSRS. KOMOR & KOMOR).**



**VAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.**

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

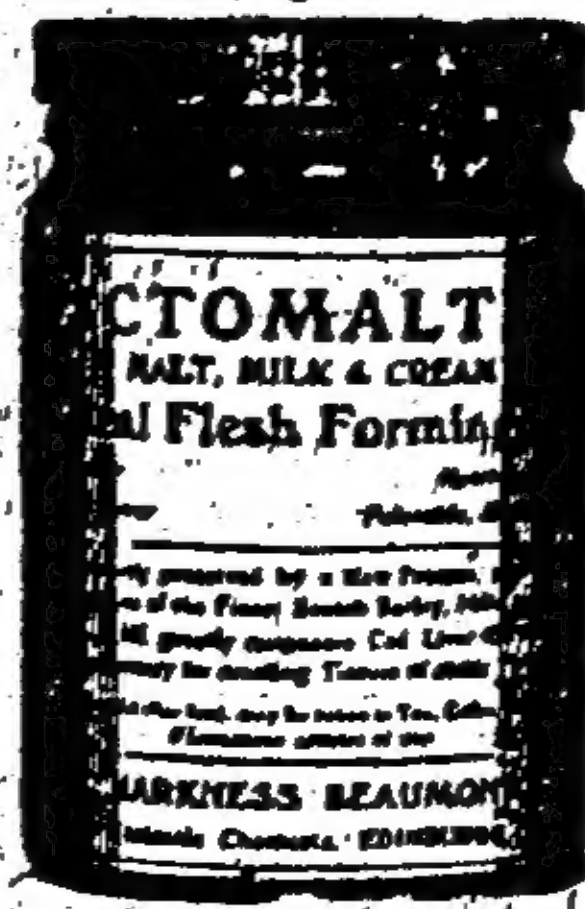
THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

LACTOMALTINE.

As Ideal Food-forming Food containing all the valuable properties
of the FINEST EXTRACT OF MALT obtained from the
FINEST SCOTCH BARLEY together with MILK and CREAM.

**MOST
DIGESTIBLE.
EXCEEDINGLY
PLEASANT
TO TAKE.**



**HIGHLY
NUTRITIOUS.
PRESCRIBED
BY THE
MEDICAL
FACULTY.**

LACTOMALTINE for purposes all preparations of Cod Liver Oil in
Palatability, Assimilability, and Digestibility; and for its efficiency
in the formation of tissues of simple texture.
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL CHEMISTS, ETC.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST TO HAND

GOLF BALLS

INCLUDING

PLUS COLONELS ARCH-COLONELS
27 and 29 dwts. **FLOATING AND HEAVY**
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

PATENT COLONELS

\$1.00 EACH.

DOMINO DIMPLES MIDGET DIMPLES
\$1.10 each \$1.10 each

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**JAEGER****PURE WOOL SPECIALITIES**

— JUST RECEIVED —

**DRESSING GOWNS,
COATS, SWEATERS,
WAISTCOATS,
ETC., ETC.**

J. T. SHAW

Tailor and Outfitter
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS.

**THE
GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.,**QUEEN'S
BUILDINGS.

OF CHINA.

TEL 518
HONGKONG.

Head Office:

7 Jinkee Rd.
Shanghai.

and at
Hankow**FANS**

LOWEST

PRICES.

IN

STOCK.

**FIXED AND OSCILLATING
FROM \$20.**

**NEW STOCKS OF 8' OSCILLATING DESK
FANS WHICH CAN BE USED IN PLACE
OF A 25 C.P. LAMP WITHOUT TAKING
ANY EXTRA CURRENT FROM THE
ELECTRICITY SUPPLY COMPANY.**

NOTICES.

**THE HONGKONG & SOUTH
CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.**

**APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.**

**THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,**
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.


Hongkong, 15th January, 1917

**CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.**
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indent
promptly executed at lowest
cash prices for all British and
Continental goods, including:
Books and Stationery,
Books, Shoes and Leather,
Chemicals and Druggists'
Sundries,
China, Earthenware and
Glassware,
Cycles, Motor Cars and
Accessories,
Drapery, Millinery and Piece
Goods,
Fancy Goods and Perfumery,
Hardware, Machinery and
Metals,
Jewellery, Plats and Watches,
Photographic and Optical Goods,
Provisions and Oils and Stores,
etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold
on Account.
WILLIAM WILSON & SONS.
(Established 1814)
25, ARNOLD LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSON," LONDON.



WATSON'S
OLD
BROWN BRANDY
E
QUALITY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.
A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.
TELEPHONE NO. 616.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. (Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there. By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1917.

ALLIED SOLIDARITY.

It has been characteristic of the Germans that, ever since they have realised that they are being slowly but surely beaten, they have always seized the opening offered by a temporary success on any one of the fronts to initiate peace suggestions. We have seen that point illustrated again and again during the past two years, and we expect to see it recur as many times more as the enemy manages to get in a little thrust at the expense of the Allies. At the moment, the Austro-Germans are making things rather uncomfortable for the Italians, and we may therefore prepare ourselves for a repetition of the peace feelers, the more so, perhaps, by reason of the fact that it was in response to the Note from the Papal authorities at Rome that the Germans last displayed their keen anxiety to negotiate for a settlement. The German idea is that when any one of the Allies is feeling the effects of an offensive, there might be an opportunity of inducing the Government to listen to peace talk, while, of course, there is the further point that it would be much more to Germany's interest to cease fighting when she has the appearance of keeping her end up than when suffering from the staggering blows of her antagonists. In the former circumstance she could argue that she is not by any means beaten and could expect to receive far better peace terms than if she were literally forced to suspend hostilities. The Allies, however, are well acquainted with these German methods and they are scarcely likely to be deceived by them.

The enemy has, from the very beginning of the war, done his level best to stir up dissension between the Allies and, by a policy of terrorism, sought to detach one Ally from another. But we know how miserably the plots and intrigues have failed. In the case of Belgium, Serbia, Rumania and Russia, every conceivable plan has been tried to induce the nations to break away from the Allies to whom they are bound. Three of the four countries named are over-run by the barbarous Hun, while in the fourth there has been such an upheaval as to make the nation, for the moment at any rate, of small account from a fighting point of view. But though the enemy has been able to penetrate Allied territory, has committed all manner of wanton destruction, and has impressed thousands of Allied subjects into what is nothing short of slavery, he has never yet been able to quench the spirit of the peoples or to get one solitary nation to break the Allied pledge of standing or falling together. The Allies have sworn that they will not make peace independently, and they mean what they say. At the moment we may be—indeed, we must be—somewhat depressed; that our Italian allies have not been able to prevent the enemy from invading their soil. But, whatever happens, we have the solid assurance that Italy will never throw in her hand so long as the rest of the Entente nations do their part. The Italians are not the people to brook invasion by anyone, much less by their hereditary foes the Austrians, and we have no doubt that when the seriousness of the situation fully dawns on the people there will be a great and noble effort made to shake off the intruder.

But before that time comes, we may expect to hear the self-styled victorious Germans whining again about peace negotiations. The dodge, if tried, will not work, however, for the Allies well know the motive from which these schemings spring: This is not the time to think about much less discuss peace. We have entered upon this war with the full determination to see it through to the finish. We have experienced up and down, victories and reverses, but through it all we have maintained a steady and inflexible resolve to persevere to the end, cost what it may. Therefore we can view the Italian reverse, and any other untoward circumstance, with a calm and steady nerve, knowing that if we but keep our patience

The Meat Shortage.

We are gratified to learn from the statement made at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board that there is no danger of a further shortage in the Colony's beef supply. Much of the cattle which is imported into Hongkong comes from the West River and is shipped from Wuchow. For the present, however, no more cattle is to be obtained here until arrangements have been made for changing the depot. Precisely when these arrangements will be completed is not known, but according to the President of the Sanitary Board the matter is not an urgent one, as supplies are being obtained elsewhere. We should have thought, however, that this is a question of very considerable urgency, for although cattle may be secured from other places, the mere fact that the 15 per cent. increase in price still operates is sufficient to show that the Colony is not yet receiving its normal supplies. Therefore, the sooner the Wuchow arrangements are concluded, the sooner shall we revert to the old prices for beef. And a rise of 15 per cent. is not a small matter to the consumer. As the President made mention of the Food Committee, it would seem that that body still exists and that it has had a hand in fixing the enhanced price now in force. If that is so, may we ask once again why it cannot definitely state the exact figure which may be charged? That would be some guide to housewives. But as there was no fixed price prior to the shortage, the increase of 15 per cent. cannot possibly be checked by anybody. Why the Food Committee does not fulfil the functions for which it was created is to us absolutely inexplicable.

Our Navy's Glorious Work.

The Resolution of Thanks to the Forces of the Crown, moved in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, was not only a fitting tribute to noble work nobly done, but it doubtless was, so far as the work of the Navy was concerned, a revelation of what had been accomplished by our First Line of Defence. In eloquent language, Mr. Lloyd George spoke of what had been achieved by the Forces of the Crown and gratefully expressed the thanks of the House of Commons. It was a well-deserved recognition of three years' strenuous achievement, in which the British Army and Navy have worthily maintained the best traditions of the British race. The terms of the Resolution of Thanks are well worthy of being pondered over, bringing home as they do to every Briton the wonderful doings of all who have participated in defending the Empire and the cause of the Allies during the past three years. Silently and successfully, our great Navy has been able to transport no fewer than 13,000,000 men, 2,000,000 horses, 25,000,000 tons of explosives and supplies, 50,000,000 tons of coal and oil fuel for the use of the Fleet, the Armies and the needs of the Allies. And out of the 15,000,000 men thus transported, only 35,000 were lost—2,500 only through the action of the enemy. All this, as the Prime Minister with pardonable pride pointed out, was apart from the prodigious quantity of food and other material totalling 130,000,000 tons transported by British ships. This is indeed a great triumph for the Navy, one which no nation, of either ancient or modern times, could equal, and one which very properly should cause every Briton to feel proud of his country's First Line of Defence.

The Canton Absurdity.

The interview which a Manila paper has had with a son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and which we publish elsewhere to-day, is interesting as showing the basis upon which the Kuomintang movement in South China rests. From it we gather that Dr. Sun's objects to the Peking Military Government, which he considers to possess no mandate from the people. That is an old story, but what must strike the intelligent observer is that Dr. Sun's own Military Government is nothing but a self-constituted mockery, brought into being to suit the ends of a few disgruntled

DAY BY DAY.

THAT WHICH SEEMS TO BE WEALTH MAY IN VERITY BE ONLY THE GILDED INDEX OF FAR-REACHING RUIN.—Ruskin.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the sinking of H.M.S. Monmouth and Good Hope.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 11.3/8d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

For the Troops. We desire to acknowledge with thanks the gift of books and magazines for the troops from Mr. R. Pittis and Mr. A. E. Thompson.

Madame Fairall Robbed. It has been reported to the Police by Madame Fairall that her shop in Pedder Street has been broken into and a quantity of dress materials, valued at \$388 stolen. It appears that the thief or thieves gained an entrance to the shop by climbing over a back wall and by cutting a hole in a wooden panel of the back door.

Junk Woman Fined. The case in which two junk women were charged with the unlawful possession of five new Winchester rifles was concluded this morning before Mr. Dyer Ball. The first defendant, quite a young woman, was fined \$250 and the second defendant was discharged with a caution. Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to defend.

Football. The following will represent the St. Joseph's College in a Second Division League match against the 88th Co. R. G. A. on Saturday, on the Navy Ground at 3.00 p.m.:—U. M. Omar (Capt), A. Jackson, E. P. Hyndman; M. H. Abbas, H. Johnson, S. A. Maral; R. M. Omar, W. Ogley, E. R. Handmann, W. Bandran and L. Navier.

Interrupted Ricksha Ride. As two Chinese were riding in rickshaws in Murray Road last evening, they were stopped and searched by a revenue officer, who discovered concealed on each of their persons four pounds of raw opium. Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistracy this morning, both men were fined \$300, or three months' hard labour.

Rifle Possession. A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the unlawful possession of a Winchester rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition at Shum Shui Po. Mr. Agassiz appeared to defend and stated that the rifle belonged to the lad's father. There was no attempt at concealment. The case was adjourned until Friday, bail being fixed at \$100.

Snack Caught. A young Chinese coolie was arrested in the street in the early hours of yesterday morning, carrying a bundle of women's clothing. Seized after arriving at the Central Station, where the man was charged with unlawful possession, a woman arrived and reported loss of clothing, identifying that which the man was found carrying, as hers. Before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistracy this morning, the man was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour.

Interesting Visitor. Yesterday on the s.s. Venezuela, from Manila, the most Rev. Father Fr. L. Theissling, Master General of the Dominican Order, arrived, accompanied by his Secretary, Fr. G. Horn, and a number of Spanish Dominican Fathers. The company will continue by the same steamer to San Francisco, whence Fr. Theissling will proceed to Central and afterwards to South America on his tour of visitation of the Dominican Province.

A Skipper's Commission.

We are informed that Captain R. D. Thomas, master of s.s. Hongghon, and commodore of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company's fleet, has left the Colony for war service, having been given a commission in the Chinese Labour Corps. He has been in the service of the Company for over twenty years, is a fine Chinese scholar and has always been most popular with all who have served under him. His many friends will wish him all success in his new venture. Prior to his departure, the Chinese crew of the Hongghon presented him with a gold wrist-watch as a mark of their

SANITARY BOARD.

Some Interesting Points Raised.

There were one or two matters of public interest raised at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board.

The Estimates.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowler, returned to notice, asked:—"Which (if any) of the recommendations relative to the estimates for 1918, made by the Board to the Government on the 22nd May, 1917, have not been adopted by the Government? and for what reasons have any of such recommendations not been adopted?"

The President read out a list of the recommendations which had not been adopted, included among which was the request for more uniforms for the staff. This was refused he said, on the ground of insufficient details, which had not yet been given. He proposed to work out those details. The increase in the uniforms was suggested, so that the Inspectors could have frequent changes after disinfecting houses in which disease had been found. Among the other matters not granted were the installation of electric light in the quarters at Kennedy Town, the projected Bath House in Gough Street, proposed coolie quarters in Western Street, several urinals, a landing pier for pigs at Kennedy Town, and the new wholesale poultry depot. Considering the hard times he thought they had done very well in the estimates.

Some Other Queries.

Dr. F. M. G. Ozorio, pursuant to notice, asked:—

(1) Is the Head of the Sanitary Department aware of the fact that the bread supply of the Colony has gone inferior in quality due to the lower class of flour imported?

(2) Has any examination been made to ascertain if alum is being used in excess of 10 grains to 4 lbs. of bread to give the bread its white colour?

(3) What steps does the Head of the Sanitary Department propose to take in the matter?

(4) What Department is in charge of the licensing of hawkers?

(5) Why does the Department in charge permit hawkers to block the entrances of lanes for example Chia Lung Street?

The President replied as follows:—

No. 1. No.

No. 2. Not recently.

No. 3. Samples will be submitted to the Government Analyst.

No. 4. The Police.

With regard to question five the President said that the street mentioned was a private street and as such came under the Sanitary Department. There was very little traffic there as there was a flight of steps at the Queen's Road end. He did not think any useful purpose would be served by interfering with the hawkers. It was the policy of the Department as far as possible to prevent obstruction to street scavenging.

The Beef Shortage.

The President also made a brief statement on the beef shortage, saying that he thought the rise of 15 per cent. in price sanctioned by the Government and the Food Committee seemed to have solved the matter. He did not think there was any danger of a further scarcity. They were not obtaining supplies of cattle from Wuchow until arrangements had been made for changing the depot at which cattle from the West River and the Wei River were collected at Wuchow. Papers would be circulated to the members before the next meeting when he would be pleased to answer any question.

Mr. Bowler:—When will these arrangements take place?

The President:—I cannot say, it depends on the co-operation we get from Wuchow. It is not a matter of urgency.

Tientsin and the Red Cross.

A Telegraphic Transfer to the British Red Cross Committee London, of £1,000 was made on behalf of Tientsin, says the North-China Daily News, which adds:—We have no doubt that this very handsome donation will be much appreciated in view of

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY.

According to a contemporary, Mrs. Justice Gompertz has been sitting at the Supreme Court. It must be quite nice for the Paines Judge to be able to rely on his wife when he's a bit off colour.

We've just been reading an article headed: "Where Work Never Stops." But we don't think Hongkong would be very interested in it; hence our decision to refrain from reprinting it.

"Poles made to Fight," says a heading dealing with events in Poland. Bombs are favoured in Hongkong's little street battles.

From a contemporary's account of Saturday's Gynkhane, we see that the weights of the ponies in one race varied between 25 and 60 lbs. Poor beasts; we suppose they must have been put on war rations.

It may be as well to explain to the depressed that the "No Obits" Bill does not apply when a bona fide meal is taken with one's drink. So the problem after December 1st will be how to work up an appetite.

We see that cats are being called up in some countries just now. Well, they've called us up occasionally at night. Man is getting a bit of his own back now.

"London Pride" is the title of a play which is being brought to Hongkong. We suggest that "Hongkong Pride" be taken to London. We've had enough of it here.

"The Irony of Marriage" says a heading. Irony? That's very mild to some appellations we've heard applied to it.

Standardised boots are the latest war suggestion. But who's going to set the standard? Not to women, we hope.

"How Red Cross Money Goes" is a heading from a Home paper. We shall have some idea of how ours goes when the checks begin invading the office to-morrow.

Hard on the prohibition of chit-signing comes the announcement that if we want a decent sit-down on Blake Pier we must pay two cents for it. What with cash for drinks and copper coins for reserved seats, we shall all be walking money-boxes soon.

WHY AUSTRALIA WENT TO WAR.

"The Outposts of a Threatened Humanity."

At a luncheon of the Overseas Club, given this afternoon at the Hotel Gotham, with Lord Northcliffe presiding, the Hon. W. A. Holman, Prime Minister of New South Wales spoke on the subject of Australia's entry into the war. Mr. Holman is the youngest Premier in the British Empire. After being introduced by Lord Northcliffe, Mr. Hilman said: "Australia did not enter this war because of military ardour or in a spirit of jingoism, but because England's cause was the cause of right. Twelve thousand miles separated us from the old world. We were under no obligation, and we had no interest to serve. It is a fact that as a result of the war the territory of northern New Zealand has fallen into our hands, and we intend to keep it. But we did not enter the war for that purpose."

"We were the outposts of a threatened humanity; we saw France step into the ring, and three days later saw England come to the rescue of France. From that moment every Australian heart agreed that every resource of democracy and humanity would be exhausted before the world would bow to the selfish aim of the Central Empires. We see no termination to the struggle without the termination of the military slavery which Germany

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Two boys, charged at Kingston recently with stealing apples, astonished the Court after the hearing with the request that they should be allowed to keep the fruit. The request was not granted, but it will provide confirmation to those who doubt it of another famous Court episode. Counsel had pleaded so eloquently that his client in the dock could not possibly have stolen the apples that the jury acquitted the man. To everybody's surprise, however, after the judge had discharged him he asked meekly, "Well, who is to have the trousers? I've got 'em on."

Coleridge once went to Germany, and found something to write home about here it is:—"A wonderful and secret Essence, extracted with patience and God's blessing from the English Oaks and from that part thereof which the heroic sailors of that Great Nation call the Heart of Oak. This invaluable and infallible medicine has been godly extracted therefrom by the slow processes of the Sun and Magnetical Influences of the Planet and fixed Stars." A few million bottles would be useful in Germany just now.

Here is surely one of the finest printer's errors that ever happened. At the top of its "Woman" column, the Victoria (B.O.) "Daily Colonist" of July 31 last quotes about 30 lines from Milton's "L'Allegro," of which these are the first two:—

But come, thou goddess fair and free,
In Heaven yelped Euphrosyne.

"Yelped" indeed. I still think "yelping Euphrosyne" has it, remarks the writer of the story, but I admit it is run hard by a quotation from an American paper which a correspondent sends me:—

"Far called our navies melt away."

A really horrible idea, when you come to visualise it.—

Our airmen at the front have no mascots, but they may think kindly in the present offensive of a former Lord Lindsay, Thackeray's "Lord Colobium." When the electric telegraph to Scotland was first instituted, he complained that the wires caused the death of his grouse on Shap Fell. He spoke the truth, and from his complaint we gradually evolved the practice of hanging metal discs on the wires to warn unwary birds. From that we have developed a war-long flag-day scheme; the flags attached to the wire cables anchoring our observation balloons at the front, so preventing watchings from dashing into the wires.

The release of Captain Stanley Wilson, M.P., from an Austrian prison, is dramatically explained as the work of Sir Rudolf Slatin. Now our enemy in his native land, he was formerly our benefactor and servant in Egypt and the Sudan, and has, or had, six British decorations to show for his work. Kitchener was indebted, in his recapture of the Sudan, to the intimate knowledge of Slatin, who had been twelve years a prisoner there. On the morning of the fall of Khartoum Derwishes approached the tent where he lay chained, and flung down the head of General Gordon, "his blue eyes half open, the mouth perfectly natural."

No man knows more of the horrors of captivity than Slatin. He saw prisoners of war driven to the daily slave market in Omdurman; saw the ears cut off those who fell by the wayside; saw women who recovered after their ears had been exhibited as proof that they had died on the arena track. Slatin dedicated the story of his captivity and escape to Queen Victoria, in recognition of her sympathy with the prisoners in the Sudan. His conduct towards Captain Wilson, though he has not forgotten that he is now an ally and an American friend, is a mark of his

THE JEWS AND THE TURKS.

By H. B. C. Pollard.

The imitation by the Turks in Palestine of the methods of the Germans in Belgium, has raised a hornet's nest about the ears of the Central Powers. All Jewish elements throughout the world have been prompt in protest, and pressure has been exerted upon Vienna and Berlin with a view to the coercion of Stambul. The Turkish attitude in connection with charges has been purely that of established Young Turk policy as this was formulated, under German guidance, when Turkey entered the war. They have simply denied the charges, and then ordered their official propagandists in Switzerland and elsewhere to deny that there has been either oppression or massacre; and, in the alternative, to excuse "firm measures" on the curious ground that these measures were only taken because the very existence of Turkey was threatened, and, finally, to point out that such happenings occurred were no worse than Great Britain's treatment of the Greek people.

The first of these two arguments are mutually destructive, and the second is in addition rather a confession of the straits in which the Turkish Empire now finds itself. The third—the idea of paralleling Turkish and British methods of dealing with perfectly dissimilar cases—is amazingly and naively Young Turkish.

The Turks have dealt in their own way with the Armenians and with the Syrians, and the world has shuddered with horror at the recitals of the fate which befell these unhappy people. From the reliable accounts that are to hand from Palestine and from facts gathered from the Turkish official proclamations, there is little doubt that the Turks fully intended to treat the Jews of Palestine in exactly the same manner.

In the old days of fierce Turkish official massacres of subject races were usually arranged to look like mob risings generated by deep seated religious and racial differences. In war however, this shallow excuse is abandoned, and the wretched subject race, be it Armenian, Syrian or Jew, is dealt with by the Turks under the pretext of military necessity. The Jewish inhabitants of Gaza were forced to leave the town at an hour's notice. They were not permitted to take away their goods, or even sufficient food to carry them the journey to Jerusalem; and their houses, shops, and all their goods were turned over to be looted by the soldiery, even before the refugees had started on their terrible journey.

The Turk claims that his soldiery did not oppress the Jews and that there was no wholesale massacre, but it is impossible to sack a town (and Gaza was sacked as thoroughly as was ever a medieval city) without killing and crimes of violence; and if you take all the possessions a people have, it certainly cannot be claimed that you do not oppress them.

Definite and very terrible accounts have been received of what befell the women, for they, as was natural, secreted about their persons what jewelry they possessed. So bad was the plight of the refugees that the inhabitants of Jerusalem begged to be allowed to suffer all the horrors that might befall in war rather than to be forced to "evacuate" under the "protection" of the Turkish and German forces. The deportation that presented this pitiful petition to the infamous Jamal Pasha was promptly deported and none of its members has been heard of since.

The Turks are extremely ingenious in the methods they devise to make some sort of a case out against the Jews which will serve as a pretext for the campaign of extermination. A typical example is their method of attacking the Jew in his most vulnerable point—his fondness for money. Turkish paper money has only an exchange value of about a third of actual currency, but the Turks have ordered the paper and the coin to stand at the same value. If there still

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Serious Shooting Charge.

The Criminal Sessions were resumed before Sir William Rees Davies (Chief Justice) at the Court this morning. Wong Kam was indicted on a charge of attempting with intent to prevent his lawful arrest.

Priester pleaded not guilty. The jury were empanelled as follows:—Messrs P. L. Knight, R. Diogenes Baptista, W. S. Glendinning, W. Whiteley, P. P. Soares, R. H. Whiteford and J. P. Gutierrez.

Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and, outlining the facts of the case, said that on September 30 a man went to a money-changer's in Queen's Road Central to change some money into French notes. When he had received the money in his hand, prisoner is alleged to have gone up to him and snatched the money, making away after he had done so. A hue and cry was raised, many people in the vicinity calling out the usual "Snatch things!" and chase was given. Two Sanitary Board coolies were coming up the street which runs down by the Central Market and they made an attempt to arrest him. One of the coolies got there first, and prisoner, pulling out a revolver from his belt, aimed it at the coolie and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the weapon did not explode. A struggle took place between the two men and later assistance was given by the other coolie. Prisoner was eventually secured and taken to the Central Police Station, where the revolver was examined and found to contain four ball cartridges, one of which gave indications of having been struck with the hammer. In answer to the charge, prisoner stated that he was with a friend. He (prisoner) snatched the notes, but it was his friend who attempted to fire the revolver. His friend got away more quickly, because he was not wearing shoes.

Sentence of six years' hard labour was passed.

In the rate of exchange—not local difference be it noted, but if the Turkish paper and coin anywhere are not accepted at face value—this is charged as a crime against the Jews, who will be accused of hoarding money, and automatically become liable to deportation and the usual massacre or death by starvation en route.

The whole policy of the Young Turkish Party has been an infamous record of robbery and massacre. During their comparatively short period of power the Ottoman Empire has lost enormous stretches of territory, and the only programme of development to which they have committed themselves seems to have been the idea of exterminating rather than assimilating all non-Turkish races within their borders.

This programme was tragically effective in the case of the Armenian nation, and has been almost as successful against the Greeks and Syrians, and is now in progress against the Jews. The Arabs, by proclaiming their independence and becoming a Sultanate under the protection of the Allies, have alone been successful in resisting the Turanian policy.

The Greeks died at the hands of those Turks who now suggest that the British treatment of Greeks in Greece and Egypt was on a par with Turkish policy toward the Jew.

The one outstanding fact that is clear in the awful drama of the last days of the decadent Ottoman Empire is that German representations to the Young Turkish Government have little effect unless they come from the German military party who encourage and support such horrors as the Armenian extermination. The doctrines of the German Staff explicitly expressed in their War Book, and the national tastes and tendencies of the Turk, are at one when it comes to a question of the slaughter of innocent people of a subject race. Belgium, Armenia, and Palestine are one in suffering; at a point that may well commend itself to any Jew who still has sympathy or dealings with any body or anything that is German.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

PURE MILK

An ideal summer beverage
and
the most nutritious food.

DAIRY FARM MILK

is

SAFE MILK.

STATIONERY

WE CARRY AT ALL TIMES
COMPLETE STOCKS OF STATIONERY.

MAY WE SERVE YOU?

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

3, WYNDHAM STREET. TEL. 440.

TRADE MARK CASE.

A Japanese Firm Summoned.

Mr. L. Danbar, of Alexander Buildings, summoned a Japanese firm named Iwasa and Company, at the Police Court this morning for having in their possession a quantity of goods bearing a trade mark, to wit the word "Vinceo."

Mr. A. M. Preston appeared to prosecute and Mr. Palmer Johnson defended. It was explained by Mr. Preston that 3,000 bags of flour were at present being held up in Kowloon godowns on a warrant. The flour bags bore the "Vinceo" mark, and for this brand of flour Mr. Danbar was the sole agent. The defendants were unable, or else refused, to say where they got the flour from. Mr. Danbar had telegraphed to the maker for instructions regarding the case. In the circumstances he would have to ask for an adjournment.

His Worship (Mr. J. R. Wood) adjourned the case for a month.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), state:—

Maxim Gunners. Members of this unit will until further orders parade for drill purposes with their original units. Crown Sergeant Ford will send names to Unit Commanders concerned.

Parades. Platoons etc. will parade at Central Station under own Commanders at 5.30 p.m. as follows:—

No. 7 and 8 Platoons (No. 3 Co.)—Thursday, November 1.

No. 2 Platoon (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.

No. 1 Section (No. 1 Co.)—Friday, November 2.

Recruits. Recruits of all units will parade at Central Station on Mondays and Fridays in each week, and not on Wednesdays also, as previously ordered.

Winter Uniform. All ranks requiring their winter uniform altered etc. are ordered to attend (in either uniform or mufti) at Headquarters Club at 5.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 7, or Thursday, November 8. Winter uniform to be produced and worn for inspection by the C.S.P. A room at the Club will be set aside for changing purposes. Equipment Officers will attend in uniform on both dates.

THEATRE ROYAL

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY

(7 Days)

COMMENCING SATURDAY, NOV. 10TH
AT 7.15 P.M.

EDGAR WARWICK

announces

The Return of the Favourites



Passed by the Nonsensor
Brighter than ever.

Box-plan Messrs. MOUTRIE'S.

PRICES..... \$3.52 & 51.

BOOK BEFORE YOU SLEEP.

SAKURA BEER



SOLE AGENTS:

SUZUKI & CO.

TEL. 461.

ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANNUAL SALE.

A rare opportunity for securing general Bargains at enormous reduction in price.

Mr. D. CHELLARAM offers his entire stock to trade of Oriental Silks, fancy, Corded and Brocaded Crepes, Satin, Silk Sweaters, Fur Scarves, Silk Wrappers, Evening Gowns, Gold Jewellery & Curios of all kinds at greatly reduced prices for a few days only.

Those who desire to buy Christmas and New Year presents will find this a unique opportunity for securing rare articles at bargain prices.

D. CHELLARAM

SILK, JEWELLERY & DRAPERY

STORE.

38-40, Queen's Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

Hong Kong, 31st October, 1917.

AN ARROW SHIRT

WILL FIT
any occasion just as well as
it will fit any man



STOCKED BY
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

AND

TAK CHEONG.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motorship "SELANDIA."

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd November, 1917, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st, November at 10 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 5th, November, 1917, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THORESEN & CO.,

Agents.



IT'S SURE TO RAIN AGAIN!
Without doubt the need for a serviceable waterproof becomes more and more apparent. We now have a full stock of

"Mattamac"

Featherweight Waterproofs.

"Dexter"

Triple proof Raincoats.
SPECIALLY MADE COATS FOR
GOLFERS, MOTOR-CYCLISTS,
etc., etc.

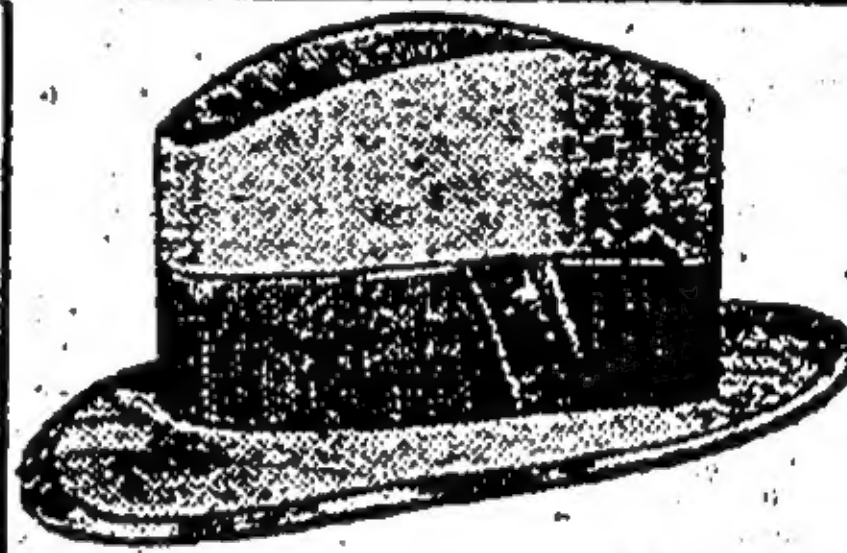
MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists, 16, DES VŒUX ROAD. TELEPHONE 29.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346



JUST RECEIVED
IN STOCK OF
FELT HATS.

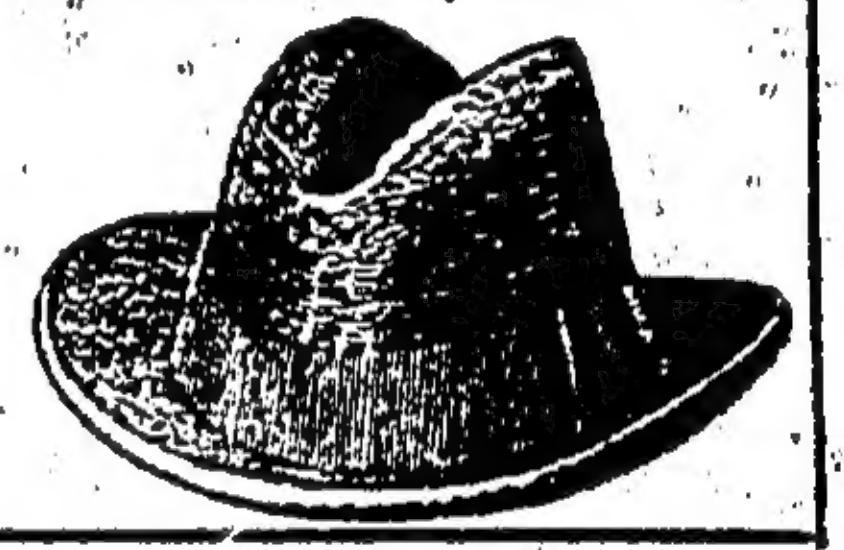
NEGLIGÉES
IN ALL THE NEWEST
MATERIALS & SHAPES

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.

44, OLD BOND ST.

LONDON, W.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
TERRAIS AND
STRAW HATS
IN THE
LATEST STYLES.



THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

SOLE AGENTS

FOR

BROADWOOD PIANOS

NEW MODELS JUST RECEIVED.

SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR THIS CLIMATE

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

D. C. L.

Malt Extract
with

Cod Liver Oil.



The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135. 16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON & BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDQUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC
To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

EMPRESS OF ASIA. EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

20,425 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.

Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.

One, Two and Three-Room Suites with Private Bath.

Laundry-Gymnasium-Venueah Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEAGLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.

Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.

Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. All STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG-MANILA-SHANGHAI-NAGASAKI-MOJI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW,
General Agent, Passenger Department,
Hong Kong.J. M. WALLACE,
General Agent,
Hong Kong.

TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE

ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-

EXILE GARAGE.

TEL. No. 1063.

DES VOUX ROAD.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong-

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira, VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, & Yokohama.	Tokai Maru Capt. Ogura	SATUR. 8th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI, Nagasaki and Kobe	Kashima Maru Capt. Taniwa	WED. 14th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. Nishimura	MON. 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Soyed	FRIDAY. 15th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	SUNDAY. 4th Nov. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho Maru Capt. Ogawa	FRIDAY. 9th Nov.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco, Panama and Colon.

5 Wireless Telegraphy.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	10th Nov.
SHIMO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.
PERIA MARU	19,000	7th Dec.
KOREA MARU	18,000	19th Dec.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000	31st Dec.
TERO MARU	22,000	11th Jan.

The S.S. "NIPPON MARU" and S.S. "PERIA MARU" call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA and IQUIQUE. THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers: ANYO MARU 15,500; KITO MARU 17,200; SEIYO MARU 14,000.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Agent.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

S.S. Bintang Tjikembang S.S. Arakan Tjisondari

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of

saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points

in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Managing Agents.
Hongkong, York Buildings.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

NOVEMBER 16, 1917 & JANUARY 28, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.THE ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET
COMPANY.Owners of The "SHIRE"
Line of Steamers.FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED
KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10, Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shengkong	3rd Nov. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	Kueichow	4th Nov. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	6th Nov. at noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"

MANILA LINE-TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong October 30, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijpanas	Saigon	in port	2nd Nov.	Shanghai
Timanook	Amoy	in port	31st Oct.	Java
Tjilwang		1st Nov.	6th Nov.	Kobe

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building. 15

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POOHOOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)
Steamships: Cochin Leaving.
Haitan ... A. E. Hodzins ... WED. 31st Oct. at noon.
Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... TUES. 6th Nov. at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Black Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong-Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Fri. 2nd Nov. at d'light.
MANILA	Talsang	Sat. 3rd Nov. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuehsang	Sat. 10th Nov. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE-Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE-Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE-A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAI PHONG LINE-Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where date accommodation for passengers.

BORNEO LINE-One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sarawak by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadal, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIN LINE-A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Wansui and Chien.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE - NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all
parts of the Commercial World.BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES-
the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, TEL. NO. 8000.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Austalia and Shipbuilding.

On every side we hear inquiries as to why Australia is not assisting to provide some of the tonnage so badly required to cope with the needs of the Allies. To those who know, says the "Shipping List," Australia, there is one answer-the fault is simply and solely with the powers that be. Present and past Parliaments have had attention drawn to the urgent need for some impetus being given to the shipbuilding industry. Not with the idea that the submarine or any other national peril would necessitate an unlimited supply of ships, but wholly because the Commonwealth was, owing to the geographical position, so dependent upon ships and shipping. To-day the fact is obvious to all because of the war, but it has only become so a little earlier than ordinary foresight indicated would be so, as a consequence of trade development. Repeatedly the ultimate result of neglecting such an important industry as shipbuilding was mentioned in our columns and supporting our views were given facts disclosing that twenty years ago large wooden vessels, possibly not as large as those required now, were being turned out, not from one, but several yards in the Commonwealth, and instead of increasing the production output steadily dwindled down year after year until it would appear to many as if Australia had never built a ship. One expert tells us that the much-boomed Welsh Island yard could "produce a wooden ship of 1,500 tons, possibly 2,000 tons, but one of our Federal Ministers appears to be of the opinion that 3,000 tons or nothing at all will meet the situation. Really a fine sentiment indeed. Actually it is the same spirit that is responsible for the dwindling down of shipbuilding the last twenty years. Had something useful been done to assist the building of ships in Australia at the proper time, who can say that the expert's answers instead of being 1,500 tons would not have been. Yes, really, not only one, but several, private firms can produce a 10,000 tonner, a 11,000 and 12,000 vessel easily. To gather that such a thing was possible let us recall that growth of our inter-State trade. Twenty years ago the Eurimbia, Laura, Warrego, to mention a few only, were the "racks" of the day, and according to many "would never be surpassed" in speed, equipment, or size. Yet to-day we have the Indarra, Katoomba, Canberra, all 10,000 tons and equal to anything employed in any similar trade throughout the world. The Eurimbia, long since discarded, was built abroad; the Indarra likewise, and exactly the same with all the others. Why? Is it because the Australian-owned companies would not give the Australian producers or builders a chance? Is it because the Australian workmanship is not good enough? Is it because the shipbuilding companies were not seeking to help the industry along, and like other builders all over the world imbued with the aim to help along the trite shipping union? "Better ships, more passengers, better ships?" Emphatically no, is the only answer. The whole reason is contained in the following sentence:—"Our Government, like with so many other things, did not foresee the growth and value of shipping in Australia. Business men did, and kept bringing the point to light until they became sick of it all, and realised the futility of endeavouring to infuse new life where apathetic procedure in such an important matter as shipbuilding was a feature. To-day, and for months past, Britain and her Allies have wanted ships, and many of them. They may be of steel, iron or wood, it matters not one jot just so long as they can be obtained. America has met the demand to some extent, so with Japan, Sweden, Norway-in fact, any old place at all where anything that floated could be turned out shared in the prosperity. Yet Australia, dependent upon the Allies for her existence, has not made one real effort to even assist, leaving aside the whole question of any profit being derived. Individually and collectively, we ought all to thank the Allies for their efforts on our behalf, but can we do so conscientiously knowing that with every facility available for little has been done to help them to meet possibly the greatest need-a ship.

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT.
1a, Chater Road. Phone No. 1500.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.
Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Nov. 7th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Dec. 4th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 31st.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over-
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance cannot be surpassed.
Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian
Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,
Apply to:—
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141. Chater Road.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
SHANGHAI RACES.

MONDAY, Nov. 12th, to SATURDAY, Nov. 17th 1917.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing Schedule.
The new and luxurious
S.S. "VENEZUELA"

Leaves HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, November 7th.
Arrives SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 10th.

(after the races)
S.S. "ECUADOR"

Leaves SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, November 17th.
Arrives MANILA, WEDNESDAY, November 21st.

Arrives HONGKONG, MONDAY, November 25th.
Round trip \$74.25 Return via Manila.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO
& WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., & CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG

WEDNESDAY, 31st OCTOBER, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinsan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinsan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 4th NOVEMBER, 1917.

The Company's Steamship
"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday, at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the special facilities afforded by the
Police Department of the Macao Government. Fares are issued at the Police
Station facing the Company's Wharf thus obviating delay and trouble in having to
apply at the Head Police Station for permits.

Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday, and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM 588 Tons, and S.S. NAMING 569 Tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuhow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m. and the other
leaves Wuhow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
407, WATSON STREET, HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)
This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
ORLI (Sumatra) via Swatow.
Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec. 1916. Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	1, Nov.
Shanghai	Wosong	J. M. Co.	2, Nov.
Manila	Taiyang	J. M. Co.	3, Nov.
Shanghai	Shengking	B. & S.	3, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Coyon M.	N. Y. K.	4, Nov.
Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	4, Nov.
Kobe	Tsiliwong	J.C.J. L.	5, Nov.
Shanghai	Chenan	B. & S.	5, Nov.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hailong	D. L. Co.	6, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Taisho M.	N. Y. K.	9, Nov.
Manila	Yuenhsang	J. M. Co.	10, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kashima M.	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	15, Nov.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	3, Dec.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Archbutt G.S. Hoogwerf W.E.
Anderson G.E. Huxley Capt. L.
Anderson Mrs. A.G. Innes Capt. & Mrs. R.
Appleton Mr. & Mrs. Joseph E.M.
J.W. Journal R.
Bout Mr. & Mrs. A. Jackson C.D.
L. Key Dr. F.T.
Bain H. Murray Kershaw Mr. & Mrs.
Bail C.D.J. Kitts Mr. & Mrs. C.
Birbeck R.J. Kluff J.P.H.
Birrell J.D. Kluff J.P.H.
Baxter Mr. & Mrs. H. Little C.
A. Ludin G.
Baxter Master Longfield S.
Browell W.G. Lavallee G. Guidon
Behler Mrs. E.H. Lauritsen Mr. & Mrs.
Branch Capt. & Mrs. C.
Biting S.T. Leiria Mr. & Mrs. J.J.
Bong J.H. Longland Capt. H.P.
Bannister T.S.W. Leyral P.
Barry Mrs. Maitland Mr. & Mrs.
Barry Miss Macdonald Major D.
Brooks Mr. & Mrs. F. Meines H. Van
M. Merck J.
Bormann W.E. Marriott Dr. & Mrs. O.
Burgess H.S. Martin H.E.
Bachelard O.D. Mopin E.
Coleborn Mrs. T. Manners P.
Courtney Capt. M. Nicholson J.S.
Carpenter Mr. & Mrs. D'Oliveira Capt. & Mrs.
Cole Mrs. E. Blunkett Mrs. A.D.S.
Cowan M.S. O'Brien G.
Cowan Capt. P.H. Pratt W.G.
Davenport W.B. Prentice Mr. & Mrs.
Daurille Mr. & Mrs. Pennefather Mrs. G.
H. Emmending Mr. & Mrs. Rocha Mr. M.L. de
A. & Miss Ray Miss F.
Falk C.W. Slade Mrs. A.
Flicks Mr. & Mrs. P. Riech G.V.R.
Stalker J. Smith Mr. & Mrs. W.
Fearnley A.E. Shiner Mr. & Mrs. W.
Fenn W.H. Star A.W. Van der
Froideville Mr. & Mrs. A.W. Van der
Fog W. Slade Mrs. A.
Forbes Mrs. J.W. Smith E.B.
Gould Mr. & Mrs. J. Stevens Mrs. L.
Gale F. Spear Capt. H.
Goulburn V. Spill H.M.
Ganjola M. Servanin P.
Gordon Mrs. N.M. Silva Mr. & Mrs. F.
Gallagher P. da
Hodgson Mr. & Mrs. Tompkinson C.P.
Hawth D.B. Thompson F.G.
Hall Capt. T.P. Tice Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hodgins Mrs. A.E. Tice Mr. & Mrs. A.
Hannibal Mr. & Mrs. Vacher G.
W.A. Wood G.G.
Hopper A. Shelton Watkins G.E.
Harper G. Weymouth R.W.
Haskell D. Woods Mrs. H.
Hamilton J.S. Woods Miss D.
Hoffman E. Woods Miss D.

KINGSLERE HOTEL.

Capplemann D.E. Panington Mr. &
Carlson Vice Consul Mrs. T.B.
& Mrs. A.E. Palmer Lt. Col. &
Gordon J.H. Mrs. J. Thursty
Dillon Capt. & Mrs. Powell Comd. & Mrs.
F.M. A.D.S.
Flicks Miss D. Bolle Capt. P.H.
Forbes A. Bachas Mrs. G.A.
Hackett G.H. Sanger R.
Johnston Mr. & Mrs. Scott Holman
B.H.H. Shaw Mr. & Mrs. J.A.
Johnson Lt. & Mrs. F. Shirley Dr. & Mrs. J.O.
Keating Dr. Thomas Todd Mr. & Mrs. Foster
F. Turnbull Mr. & Mrs. J.
Logan Mr. & Mrs. W. T.C.
Maddocks Mr. & Mrs. White S.P.
Joseph Wolters Mr. & Mrs. M.

GRAND HOTEL.

Anderson O. Kennet W.O.
Blair Mr. & Mrs. McDonald J.A.
F.F. Mayne W.C.
Bauman A. Phillips A.F.
Cook T. Pearce Mrs. S.A.
Duffield H.O. Pearce Dr. W.W.
Eager Mrs. O.B. Sherblom A.
Ervington OT. Shirley Miss A.
Fisher F.H. Shirley Miss A.
Hind Mr. & Mrs. A. Sevington J.S.
Knox J. Ware H.W.
King G. Wilkinson J.E.
Lynch Mr. & Mrs. Wood G.G.

PEARL HOTEL.

Alama Mrs. I. Macaulay Capt. &
Blair D.E. Mrs. H.M.C.
Breakpear Mr. & Mrs. G.P.
Mrs. C.T. Perkins T.L.
Cary Mr. & Mrs. F.W. Perrin Madame
Dowbiggin Mr. & Mrs. Pederson Miss
Evans H.B.L. Roberts Mr. & Mrs.
Evans S.W. W.E.
Fuller Denman Keed Comdr.
Hale Mr. & Mrs. B.A. & Mrs. A.
Haring Mr. & Mrs. Smith S.R.
Johnson F.B. Skinner Miss
Johns Mrs. T.J.B. Smith Findlay Mr.
Jonckheer Mr. & Mrs. Y.
Mrs. J.J. Vermaulen A.C.
Krim Mr. & Mrs. T. Vailant Madame L.
Lembert Mr. & Mrs. Ventris Major Gen.
Ventris Miss
Mattingley R.F. Ward Lt. Col. John
Muir E. Wilson J.
Maths Mrs. Vioria Wetton Mr. & Mrs.
de SE
Young Col. R.E.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Andrews F.J. Lovegrove F.
Aldous Miss Langborne Mr. &
Brogg Mr. & Mrs. H.R. Mrs.
Borlock Mr. & Mrs. Meek Thomas
Caniva F.D. Murrell O.
Cheah Dr. T.E. Mehta Dr. M.S.
Crown N.Y. Nason
Cox Mrs. C. Oha Mrs. F.
Cameron Mrs. F. Philip G.
Dobinson Mrs. E. Rowlands Mrs. Bowen
Davis R. Seyt O.E.
Emrick Stephens Mr. & Mrs.
Fenwick H.S. Simpson J.
Folstead Miss Strachan Mr. & Mrs.
Henry Mrs. S. Thom W.
Kohanson J. Watkins H.
Kilbie Mr. & Mrs. Willard Rev. & Mrs.
Lacey Legge Capt. & Mrs. Wilson
W.G.

CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GLENLYLE"

having arrived Consignees of
cargo are hereby notified that
all Goods are being landed at
their risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd
November, at 5 P.M. will be sub-
ject to rent.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged packages are to be left in
the Godowns, where they will be
examined by Messrs. Goddard
and Douglas on 2nd November,
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer
must be presented within 10
days of arrival, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be
effected by us in any case what-
soever.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.,
Agents for
Hongkong, 24th October, 1917.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND"
"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.
(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAM LLOYD"
JOINT SERVICE
between NETHERLAND'S EAST INDIES, SINGAPORE,
HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers.	Tons.	Sails.
"WILIS"	8,000	November 7th.
"REMBRANDT"	10,000	November 21st.
"COENTGER"	10,000	December 5th.
"ROONJANI"	8,000	December 19th.
"VONDEL"	10,000	January 2nd.
"ORANJE"	8,000	
"CROTUS"	10,000	
"KONINGIN DER NEDERLANDEN"	15,000	
"OPHIR"	8,000	
"PRINSES JULIANA"	14,000	

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Agents:—JAVA PACIFIC MAIL SERVICE.

NOTICE.

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.
OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD at
Tariff Rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE,"
containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COOPOH." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.
also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS
& SHANGHAI.

The above named Steamer hav-
ing arrived, Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified to send in
their Bills of Lading for counter-
signature, and to take immediate
delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 2nd November, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at Consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining undelivered
on 5th November, at
5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised
after the Goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Com-
pany's Godown, where they will be
examined on the 8th Novem-
ber, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 20th November,
1917.

T. DAIGO,
Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1917.

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LIN OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"BEN LOMOND"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are
hereby informed that all
Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd., whence
and/or from the wharves delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted
after the Goods have left the Go-
downs, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 1st
November, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer
must be presented to the Under-
signed on or before the 7th
November, or they will not be
recognised.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged Goods are to be left in the
Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 1st November,
at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1917.

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI
KWAISHA

(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA, OGI, YUTATE, KISH-
IDAKE, YOSHIOFARU, NOJO, NARA-
ZUTA, SAYO, KAKADA, SHINREI,
KAWAYAMA, RIBAI, and OYUNAR
Collieries.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI,
MOJI, KATSUMI, WAKAMATSU,
OSAKA, YOKOHAMA, KAWASAKI,
Kobe, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKO-
HAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, FUKUO-
KA, YAMAGUCHI, HANKOW, PEKING,
DAIRY, TAIPEI, LONDON, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIKOW, CANTON and
SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI,"
Codes: A.I. A.B.C. 5th Ed., West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—

CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEAR-
ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACDONALD & CO., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BORNEO CO.
LTD., GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, MCABRIANE & CO., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE,
Manager,
Hongkong, No. 2, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"

From SAN FRANCISCO,
HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS,
SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel
having arrived from above ports,
Consignees of cargo are hereby
informed that their cargo is be-
ing landed at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra
hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong & Kowloon Wharf &
Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' Risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby
notified that they must produce
an Import Permit signed by the
Superintendent of Imports &
Exports Hongkong before bill of
lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the Go-
downs where they will be ex-
amined on Monday 5th Nov.
1917, at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the
Godowns and all goods remaining
undelivered after November 6th
1917, will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to
send in their bills of lading for
countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
R. O. MORTON,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1917.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Cooper Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	BREADTH BETWEEN BLOCKS	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	SIZE OF PIER	DEPTH
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	100'	24'	100'	24'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	24'	100'	24'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	300'	74'	24'	100'	24'
Prince Ship No. 1 Kowloon	300'	74'	24'	100'	24'
TAI-KO-KU					
Commodore Dock	400'	100'	24'	100'	24'
ANKERAGE	25'	24'	24'	100'	24'
New Dock	25'	24'	24'	100'	24'
Island Dock	25'	24'	24'	100'	24'

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
OUR FIGHTERS THANKED.

work and peril of the smaller craft of the Fleet had never ended. They were numbered by the thousand and their hardships and dangers were barely realised, yet the fruits of their action were enjoyed by the population of the British Isles. There was not an ocean, sea, bay, gulf or estuary used for commerce which was not patrolled by ships of the British Navy and the great danger of the task was proclaimed by the casualties, which, proportionately, were equal to the casualties of the Army. Yet through it all the command of the sea was maintained. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lloyd George next paid a great tribute to the mercantile marine. Before the war it was difficult to get men to join the mercantile marine on account of the better conditions on land. Yet, despite the strain, hardship, terror and peril which had multiplied since the war there had not been found one man afraid to return to sea. (Cheers.) He also warmly tributed the services of fishermen in trawlers not merely round the coast but also in the Mediterranean. He cited striking instances of heroism by trawlers against submarines and declared that never did our sailors, whether of the Navy or mercantile marine, show greater grit, courage, determination on humanity.

Turning to the Army the Premier said: The Expeditionary Forces had increased from originally 100,000 to over three millions. It was a great triumph of organisation, but was only rendered possible by the heroism and self sacrifice of the Old Army, the finest fighting troops in the world. (Cheers.) By the end of November, 1914, France was saved—and Europe—but there was hardly a man left. The Old Army had gathered the Prussian spears in its breast and, in perishing, saved Europe. (Cheers.) It filled us with pride that we should belong to a race producing such men. Never had British courage been put to such a test, never had it so triumphantly endured. He marvelled at the endurance of our men who confronted the most highly trained army in the world. Despite our scant opportunities for training we had time and again defeated veteran armies formidably equipped. He referred to the endurance shown by the Salonika and Mesopotamia forces, the latter of which had restored British prestige in the East, and by the forces in East Africa. Everywhere these men had proved worthy of the great country to which they belong and the great army in which they were enlisted. Mr. Lloyd George quoted the opinion of one of the most brilliant members of the Imperial General Staff regarding Generals French, Haig and Maudslayi. Referring to Sir Douglas Haig this authority said: "Splendid as the fighting qualities of our troops have been their success has been largely due to Sir Douglas Haig's power of organisation, persistence and forethought." Refuting the German calumny that England is fighting her battles through others, Mr. Lloyd George said that seventy-five per cent. of both men and casualties were English. Scotland had done its share, Ireland made a distinguished contribution and Wales had just beaten the record in voluntary recruiting.

Referring to the Dominions' part in the war Mr. Lloyd George said: "They have contributed between 700,000 and 800,000 men. What does that mean? Five times the number of our Expeditionary Force." How will they fight, these citizen armies—the ready, resourceful courage of the Canadians, how they saved France and the British Army at the second battle of Ypres, how on the heights of Vimy they swept the foe from a position where he had defied the greatest armies of the Allies for two or three years. Then men of the Southern Sea, of Australia and New Zealand—the tenacity which enabled them first to capture the precipitous rocks of Anzac and to cling to them for months and to capture Pozieres and Bullecourt. Then the men who came in smaller contingents from South Africa how they cleared Delville Wood with their daring. Then the noble sacrifices of the men of Newfoundland—I could not give a catalogue all these achievements without detaining the House beyond the limit. Then India, how bravely, how loyally they supported British arms. The memory of the powerful aid which they readily accorded in our hour of trouble will not be forgotten after the war is over and when the affairs of India come up for examination and action. Our colonies throughout the world, how they have helped. Never has the British Empire shown greater effective unity. It was regarded as a dream by many, now it is a fact and a powerful fact fashioning the history of the world and the destiny of men.

Mr. Asquith, following Mr. Lloyd George, declared that the unbounded sacrifices of men and women throughout the Empire had assured victory for the Allies.

Mr. Medmond emphasised that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith had expressed the absolutely unanimous sentiments of the House.

Mr. O'Grady, on behalf of the Labourites, associated himself with the motion.

The resolution was carried unanimously. Moving the same resolution in the House of Lords, Lord Curzon stated that Canada had sent 350,000, Australia 300,000, New Zealand 120,000, South Africa 60,000. India's contribution in some respects had been more remarkable for they had provided troops for a much larger number of theatres of war. Dealing with the Navy Lord Curzon stated that at present there was only one small German merchantman converted into an armed cruiser which was unaccounted for; although for the past three months she had not been heard of. She was a solitary speck on the boundless ocean and for aught we knew was at the bottom of the sea.

THE GERMAN CHANCELLORSHIP.

Amsterdam, October 30. News from Berlin in the "Mitte Zeitung" reports that the Imperial Chancellorship has been offered to Count Hertling, who is considering the acceptance of the post. It is significant that Bavaria is playing a prominent part in the solution of the question of the Chancellorship, thus encroaching on what has hitherto been considered a purely Prussian preserve. The influential "Munich Post" warns the Prussians against any attempt to appoint as successor to Dr. Michaelis anybody who will embark on a campaign against the Reichstag.

RUINED GERMANY.

Jingo Paper's Wall.

The Deutsche Tageszeitung violently jingo, has a noteworthy article upon the Reichstag resolution of peace without annexation or indemnity. It says such a peace would spell ruin to Germany and asks:—Have the Socialists, who praise of peace, of Germany being able to meet her liabilities, considered how she is to care for her

military sick and wounded and pick up the threads of her export and import trades, unless she seizes the opportunity of peace to impose such terms as will secure for her a sufficiently large indemnity to meet her liabilities, and further enable her to procure the raw materials she must have to rebuild her trade connections? Germany is not blind enough, after all her sacrifices, to accept, in lieu of the material compensation she must have, fine phrases about peace and goodwill amongst men.

JAPANESE ARMS.

Their Supply to China.

Tokyo, October 14.—Soon after the organisation of the new Ministry by Premier Tani Chi-jai the Chinese Government made overtures to the Japanese Government for the supply of arms and ordnance about the middle of July last, says the Japan Times, a semi-official organ. The Japanese Government accepted the proposal of the Chinese Government and submitted the matter to the Diplomatic Council when Mr. Kei Hara, a member of the Council, raised opposition to the proposal on the ground that the supply of arms and ordnance to the Northerners would tend to give support to the Northern partisans and would have the result of prejudicing the principle of the Government which followed the attitude of absolute indifference and fairness towards the two opposing sections vying with each other in China's politics. The opposition raised by Mr. Hara has compelled the Government to drop the question for some time since, but the problem was recently revived between the two countries, and Mr. Hara, influenced by persuasions from within and without, has come to withdraw his strong opposition and instead take an observing attitude towards the question. The Government meanwhile has been carrying on negotiations with the army authorities and other parties concerned, and as the result of the negotiations has decided on meeting China's request. Already negotiations for that purpose have been opened with the Chinese Government through Major-General Saito, senior Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation in Peking.

In this connection the Chinese Government declares that the purchase of arms and ordnance from Japan is intended for effecting the unification of arms and ordnance in the Chinese army as the first step to carrying out a thorough reform in the system and organisation of the Chinese army, which necessity China has keenly felt in view of the lessons furnished by the European War, with a view to perfecting the arrangement of China's national defence. In pushing that purpose the reform and unification of arms and ordnance in the Chinese army is a matter of imperative necessity as the first step of gradually effecting the reform in the system of organisation of the army. Such being the true intention and purpose of the purchase of arms and ordnance from Japan, the Chinese Government is in need of buying a large stock of arms and ordnance of latest style involving an immense sum of money. To begin with, however, China will purchase mainly guns and small arms to be supplied to the garrison armies in and about Peking which is expected to amount to no insignificant sum of money. On the settlement of the terms of the negotiations between the two Governments the purchase will be made in the form of a military loan, the contract to be made through the Taihei Company, which concern will represent the Japanese Government.

In this connection it is learned that because the supply of arms and ordnance by Japan to the Peking Government is liable to give rise to the prejudiced notion that Japan is going to give support to the Northerners to facilitate their military competition with the Southerners, a particular clause will be included in the conditions of the loan contract providing that the arms and ordnance to be supplied by Japan should not be used for the purpose of military campaign against the Southerners, but should be exclusively used for the purpose of unification and reform of military system and organisation.

An authority is quoted as stating that the object of the purchase of arms and ordnance by China from Japan is more significant than for the mere purpose of effecting the long-talked-of reform and unification of the Chinese Army. In other words, China has recognised the imperative necessity of forming an ordnance alliance with Japan redacting on the especially close geographical relation between her and Japan as well as the relative situation of the two countries in the world's situation, and has awakened to the importance of realising the outstanding question of introducing a thorough reform of her army system. For the furtherance of that purpose China has decided on purchasing arms and ordnance from this country in order to carry out the unification of arms and ordnance which forms the foundation of the reform of military system and organisation of China. And in return for the supply of arms and ordnance which Japan will offer gratis according to the loan contract, China promises to supply Japan with steel, iron and other materials necessary for the ordnance manufacture and further China will engage a number of Japanese army officers as military instructors to give the Chinese soldiers latest military training in modern military education.

The authority referred to endorses the idea of the departure made by China as a matter to be greatly congratulated for the two countries, because such alliance will, besides enhancing the closer and friendlier relationship between the two neighbouring nations, do great benefits to both countries by aiding each other in exchanging manufactures and materials so wanted by the parties concerned. Though no details as to the quantity of the arms and ordnance to be supplied to China are yet available, it is learned that the first supply will cover 120 field guns, 60 mountain guns, 20,000 small arms and a number of machine guns which will be made at the military arsenals at Tokyo and Osaka.

The Peking correspondent of the Jiji wire, under date of 11th Oct. that as previously reported the Chinese Government has already placed an order with the Taihei Company for the supply of a large amount of arms and munitions for the use of a model army division to be established in Peking, the requisition amounting in value to 30,000,000 yen. Major-General Saito of the Japanese Legation started for Tokyo on the 10th to negotiate with the Tokyo Government about the matter. In case China sent to the western battlefield three divisions in compliance with the request of France, the Chinese Government will have to place another order for the supply of arms and ammunition in Japan.

AGED PARENTS.

Pensions for Those who Have Lost Sons.

The Minister of Pensions announces that it has been decided to extend the provisions of the Order in Council and Royal Warrant of March last regulating the grant of pensions to the widows and other dependents of sailors and soldiers, so that the parent or parents of a man who has died as a result of the present war may, if they are or become wholly or partly incapable of self-support from infirmity or age, and in pecuniary need, be granted a pension at such rate (not less than 3s. 6d. or more than 15s. a week) as the Minister may determine, according to the circumstances of each case, notwithstanding that the parent or parents were not dependent on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

The parent or parents of a man who has so died, who may have been or may hereafter be pensioned under the provisions of the said Order in Council or Royal Warrant at a rate less than 15s. a week, may, in like circumstances, be granted an increase of pension at such rate as the Minister may determine, irrespective of the amount of their dependence on the sailor or soldier before he joined for service.

All pensions now current of a smaller amount than 3s. 6d. a week will be raised to that rate, and in future no pension to parents will be less than 3s. 6d. a week.

Grants made under this concession will in no case have effect from a date earlier than Sept. 1, 1917.

phical relation between her and Japan as well as

the relative situation of the two countries in the world's situation, and has awakened to the importance of realising the outstanding question of introducing a thorough reform of her army system. For the furtherance of that purpose China has decided on purchasing arms and ordnance from this country in order to carry out the unification of arms and ordnance which forms the foundation of the reform of military system and organisation of China. And in return for the supply of arms and ordnance which Japan will offer gratis according to the loan contract, China promises to supply Japan with steel, iron and other materials necessary for the ordnance manufacture and further China will engage a number of Japanese army officers as military instructors to give the Chinese soldiers latest military training in modern military education.

The authority referred to endorses the idea of the departure made by China as a matter to be greatly congratulated for the two countries, because such alliance will, besides enhancing the closer and friendlier relationship between the two neighbouring nations, do great benefits to both countries by aiding each other in exchanging manufactures and materials so wanted by the parties concerned. Though no details as to the quantity of the arms and ordnance to be supplied to China are yet available, it is learned that the first supply will cover 120 field guns, 60 mountain guns, 20,000 small arms and a number of machine guns which will be made at the military arsenals at Tokyo and Osaka.

The Peking correspondent of the Jiji wire, under date of 11th Oct. that as previously reported the Chinese Government has already placed an order with the Taihei Company for the supply of a large amount of arms and munitions for the use of a model army division to be established in Peking, the requisition amounting in value to 30,000,000 yen. Major-General Saito of the Japanese Legation started for Tokyo on the 10th to negotiate with the Tokyo Government about the matter. In case China sent to the western battlefield three divisions in compliance with the request of France, the Chinese Government will have to place another order for the supply of arms and ammunition in Japan.

FIGHTING IN SOUTH CHINA.

Result of Operations in Hunan.

The Intelligence Bureau at Canton says it has just been officially advised regarding the military activities that have taken place in Hunan since October 12, the report giving a summary of actions up to the 27th.

When the Hunan forces were holding Hsuanchow Market on October 12, they were attacked by the enemy, and a battle of four days' duration took place, in which the Hunan forces secured the advantage. In the engagement of October 13, Regimental Commander Fu Liang-tao, a brother of the Military Governor, Fu Liang-tse, fighting for the North, was one of the several hundred of the enemy who were killed. The Canton Expeditionary Force to assist Hunan arrived a few days later and was assigned to the right wing of the army in action; and the Kwangsi Force, arriving on October 20, to the left wing.

The Northern Army, in full strength, attacked the right wing of the Southern forces on October 23, and the Southerners soon turned to the offensive, killing nearly 500 of the enemy and capturing about 200 rifles. The enemy attacked the Southerners left on October 24, but they were easily repulsed by the Cantonese force.

Since October 12, the Northern side has had more than 1,000 killed or wounded, while the South about 250.

At Paoching, the Hunan troops were driven out by the Northern troops because of lack of numbers and have retreated to Tao-chia-pou. They have, however, joined up with the forces of Kwangsi and are operating to retake Paoching.

Latest Canton News.

Our Canton correspondent writes under date of October 30 as follows:—

Just one day after the Civil Governor's departure for Shing Hing the mandate dismissing the Tachan reached Canton. The Provincial Treasurer transmitted the telegram to him and enquired whether he would recognise it. Wong Shui-kee, the envoy sent by the Tachan to compromise with Mok Kin-yu, has wired from Swatow stating that after an earnest discussion he has ascertained that Mok is not obstinate on the whole six demands he has made, and is willing to negotiate concerning them.

The Commander of the 25th Yunnan Regiment has been ordered to bring his army to attack Chiu-chow in co-operation with the forces at Waichow. The gunboats of the Northern squadron yesterday left to render assistance.

A telegram from the headquarters of the South Hunan troops urgently requests ammunition supplies, stating that the Northern troops are fully equipped with most up-to-date arms, while the Southern soldiers have only about 200 cartridges each.

Owing to the rumours of further independence movements, the inhabitants of certain parts of Canton are becoming alarmed and are beginning to remove their families to Macao and Hongkong.

During an entertainment attended by military officers, the Tachan said it was a trick on the part of the Premier to disturb the harmony of official life in Canton by appointing the Civil Governor to take over his (the Tachan's) post, but he did not think the Civil Governor would recognise the mandate.

A Seaman's Indiscretion.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. Dyer Ball, a Norwegian seaman, named Adolf Westom, was charged with being drunk last night. The defendant did not appear and his bail of \$5 was accordingly retreasted.

"The Cameos."

Owing to a change in the steam-arrangements, the "Cameos" are extending their season at the Victoria until Saturday next. They are giving complete changes of programme nightly and will be glad to receive "request" suggestions, which may be sent either to the Victoria Theatre or the Anderson Music Company.

LICENSING SESSIONS.

All the Applications Granted.

The Licensing Board met in the Council Chamber this morning to consider the renewal of licences for the following year. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, O.M.G., and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, O.M.G., Mr. T. F. Hough, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. MacKenzie, Mr. H. Percy Smith and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, (Secretary).

There were no new licences asked for, but, as will be seen by the list given below there were two new licences, the houses for which these were applying being the Grand Hotel and the North Point Hotel. The following was the list of applications:—

Publican's Licences.—James Harper Taggart, Hongkong Hotel; Job Wiltbell, King Edward Hotel; Fritz Albert Chopard, Aetor House Hotel; Frank Edward Hall, Palace Hotel; Joshua Brook, North Point Hotel; William Barker, Grand Hotel.

Hotel-keeper's adjunct licences.—P. O. Feuster, Peak Hotel; Tokoro Uyetsuki, Nomura Hotel; Kaohzue Uyetsuki, Tokyo Hotel; Tei Tez Wing, Stag Hotel; Juhachi Tada, Kowloon Tei; Tokutaro Miyajima; Suehiro Hotel.

Restaurant-keeper's adjunct licences.—D. M. Goodall, Wiseman, Limited; Sei Ishiyama, Iroha Hotel; Mrs. Nellie Babage, Alexandra Cafe; Sohiohi Yoshizawa, Yoshizawa Tokubachi; Mrs. Yone Hamura, Esranoya Hotel; Joe Yama kawa, 47, Praya East. The whole of the above were granted, no case of police objection being brought forward.

In the case of the Grand Hotel and the North Point Hotel, the new licences were brought before the Board and asked a few customary questions.

There was some consideration of the licence of Mrs. Yone Hamura, of the Harunoya Hotel, Praya East, a complaint having been made by Sanitary Inspector Allen, as to certain happenings there.

After Mr. Allen had been heard and the Board had considered the letter he had written, it was decided to renew the licence, the Chairman pointing out to the licencees the care which had to be exercised in the conducting of the premises.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

ALUM IN BREAD.

(To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

Sir,—At the meeting of the Sanitary Board held yesterday, the question was asked:—"Has any examination been made to ascertain if alum is being used in excess of 10 grains to 4lbs of bread to give it white colour?" The raising of this very important question is likely to create an impression that it is the general custom of bakers to use alum in making bread. I shall therefore consider it a favour if you will give publicity to the fact that we do not use alum or any other chemical in the preparation of our bread.

Yours etc.

D. M. GOODALL,

Manager, Wiseman Ltd.

Hongkong, October 31, 1917.

Requiem Mass.

We are informed by the Right Reverend Bishop D. Foxoni that on Saturday, November 3, there will be a Solemn Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Catholic Cathedral at 1.30 p.m. for the repose of the souls of those who died in the war. All Catholics in the Colony are earnestly exhorted to attend the service. A large number of Catholics belonging to H. M. Navy and Army and to the Hongkong Police Reserve will be present. The Commemorations to be held according to the "Catholic Directory" on the 3rd, 5th and 6th November will be held one day later in each case respectively.

AN ADDRESS TO CHINESE.

The Coming Unity of Nations.

In an address at Providence R.I., before the Chinese Student Alliance recently, Dr. Faunce, President of Brown University, declared that the people of China are essentially democratic, trustworthy and of an administrative nature, and he found a mutual bond between China and America.

"There is really but one world," said Dr. Faunce. "There is no western and eastern world. To first thing that the American students, as well as the Chinese students, should learn, is the unity of the world. When the American boys and girls go to school, they are taught geography of the world with separate maps, drawn on different scales and disconnected from the rest of the world."

"This accounts for the fact that the American students have little conception of world unity. The presence of Chinese students at American universities, however, makes them realize that the world is large and that, apart from the State of Rhode Island, there are other parts of the world that require study."

"Since we live on a shrinking globe all nations are really coming closer to one another either in friendship or in hostility. Travel by land has increased its speed ten-fold in the last century, and travel by sea has increased its speed five-fold. All lands are coming physically near. What will be the result if they fail to come closer in mutual understanding and sympathy? This conference should mean a better understanding between the leaders of America and those young men and women who are to be among the future leaders of 400,000,000 people."

"Among all the peoples that I have visited in the Orient, no other so aroused my faith and admiration as did the Chinese. Your people are the Romans of the Orient. If the Japanese are like the ancient Greeks—versatile, keen, agile—the Chinese are like the Romans, solid, tenacious, trustworthy, administrative. Any nation that can endure for 2,000 years must be rich in moral character. The precepts of Confucius are singularly like the maxims of Benjamin Franklin. The democracy of the Chinese is ancient and ingrained."

"Local self-government has always been practised in China, and whether the government be called a monarchy or a republic, the real spirit of the people is democratic; in hard-headed common sense, in thrift and love of education, the American and the Chinese have much in common. The Chinese are an example to all nations in their capacity for patient toil, their respect for the aged, the honour paid to home and family. But America has certain very definite gifts to make to China and these are now being conveyed through you."

"We can give China a moral dynamic that she deeply needs. Whatever religious dogmas you may hold, you know that the Christian faith has been a tremendous force in western life, remoulding society, creating novel institutions, creating literature and art, and carrying liberty to the people. You cannot study in this country without appreciating that moral dynamic and conveying it in some way to your own nation. Both China and America in the past have been isolated from other nations by geographical situation and by tradition. But that isolation is gone forever. Each nation now stands in the mid-current of the world's advance. Each nation has a mighty part to play in the league of nations which is rising out of the battlefields of Europe and which shall make democracy safe throughout the world."

TO THE LADIES

Pinkettes are a boon, ensuring daily regularity, thus removing the causes of sick headaches, biliousness, facial eruptions and ill-smelling breath.

PINKETTES

the dainty little gentle-natured laxative, are obtainable from chemists, or, post free, 6d. each, the pinkettes from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Becham Road, Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Japan's National Debt.

At the close of last month Japan's National Debt stood at Y. 2,485,913,311.32 against Y. 2,490,796,711.32 at the close of August. Besides, the war loan just floated amounted to Y. 99,976,500. Of the total Y. 1,353,470,089.82 was foreign obligations while Y. 1,137,326,627.50 was domestic loans. During September sterling loans were refunded by the Government in London by purchase. The total refunded amounted to Y. 4,881,500.

American Railway Materials for Russia.

According to information received in Osaka on the 19th instant contracts have been signed between American and Russian representatives for the supply of 10,000 locomotives and 150,000 trucks from the United States to Russia. The United States authorities, it is said, have also agreed to make further large supplies of rail, springs, and other railway materials. It is added that through representatives of the Imperial Japanese Railway Bureau have come to the United States and have been negotiating with the American authorities for obtaining supplies of railway materials, it is feared that these negotiations will be unsuccessful. It is believed that for the conveyance of the American railway materials to be supplied to Russia, certain N.Y.K. vessels will be used.

American Import Restrictions.

With regard to the persistent reports that the United States Government will restrict or prohibit imports, a Japanese official dispatch from New York to the Foreign Office says: "The Bill for the Prohibition of Enemy Trading, which was recently passed by the House of Representatives, was passed with an amendment by the Senate on September 12th, and referred to the Joint Committee of Congress. On the eve of the conclusion of the present session of Congress the Committee passed the amendment made by the Senate which provides for the restriction of imports. It is reported that in accordance with this provision, an announcement will shortly be made of a change in the functions of the Export Control Board and of a restriction of imports. The Silk Association of New York does not apparently pay much attention to the matter, but the Merchants' Association expects that the report will prove true. The object of the import restrictions is, of course, to economize tonnage and to remedy the adverse balance of trade so as to prevent the outflow of gold and silver. It is generally expected that the import restrictions will not be so strictly enforced as the export embargoes. It is feared that if imports are restricted, Japanese silk goods will be first victimized, but at present it is not thought that the embargo will involve raw silk, for this would jeopardize the interests of the American weaving industry."

Indian and American Cotton.

As already mentioned, the authorities of the Bank of Japan have suggested to the cotton spinners that they should substitute American cotton for Indian in view of the difficulty of importing Indian cotton owing to the American embargo on the export of gold, which creates a new difficulty in securing the balance of Japanese-American trade. To these official suggestions the Spinning Association is now drafting a reply. It seems that the cotton spinners consider the idea of substituting American cotton for Indian impracticable. On the subject the Spinning Association is credited with the following opinion: "It seems to be not impossible to get sufficient gold from the United States to square our balance of trade with that country in spite of the American embargo on the export of gold. If Japan persists, however, in obtaining American gold, the United States might prohibit the importation of raw silk and habutae. To obviate this contingency it seems that the Japanese

Government has suggested the increased importation of American cotton as a means of balancing trade accounts with the United States as well as for the purpose of reducing the import of Indian cotton. The question is a very important one for Japan's spinning industry, and the Spinning Association will not content itself with such a lukewarm action as memorializing, but will take more effective steps. The cotton spinners at present have sufficient stocks to continue operations until the end of July of next year. If no exports are to be shipped to Japan, the supply of raw cotton in India would be in excess by about 2,000,000 bales. For this extra quantity to be consumed by Indian spinners is out of the question. This would hardly suit the British protectionist policy, and probably the British authorities will remove such obstacles as the restrictions on the issue of India Council Bill in the way of importation of Indian cotton into Japan. There is therefore no cause for pessimism on the part of Japanese spinners. The phrase about the British protectionist policy is rather cryptic. The Indian cotton grower would, of course, like to have Japanese buyers competing for his wares, but in any case he has no fear of not being able to dispose of the 2,000,000 bales which Japan now takes.

War Risk and the C.I.F. Clause.

The United States Consul-General at Buenos Aires makes the following report to his Government: "The Argentine Chamber of Commerce has recently issued an interesting report on a case, submitted to it for decision, dealing with the interpretation of the c.i.f. clause in a commercial contract. According to La Prensa the question turned on the inclusion of war risk and special premium where no previous stipulation had been made to the contrary. In the case submitted for decision the Chamber of Commerce found that the c.i.f. clause covers war risk, and that any extraordinary premium called for by the insurers is chargeable to the seller who disposes of his goods on these terms. 'As is well known,' the decision continues, 'the clause c.i.f. Buenos Aires' means that the goods thus sold are to be delivered to the port of Buenos Aires, freight and insurance being at the charge of the seller. In the under discussion the contract was made in Buenos Aires, hence both parties are performers subject to Argentine law in so far as the settlement of differences arising therefrom is concerned; and it is a fundamental principle in Argentine commercial law at all maritime risks, wherein war risk is expressly included, are for account of the insurer (Art. 1,207), always provided that express stipulation to the contrary has not been made in the policy.' After pointing out that the same principle rules in French and German commercial codes, and after alluding to the fact that in practice such special risks are excluded in insurance policies save when higher premiums are paid, the chamber cites a decision given in a court of the State of New York, wherein it is laid down that in the case of an insurance on time payments the obligations contracted on both sides are not modified through a subsequent declaration of war which may increase the risks on the policy. In the case under discussion the Chamber of Commerce is of opinion 'that when the contract was drawn up it was reasonable to suppose that transport would be liable to war risk; and if the vendor wished to limit his liability to the proportion apparent in normal times, he should have added the necessary exception. His omission to do so cannot be regarded as giving him a better case than he actually has. War risk cannot be regarded as exceptional or a case of force majeure, especially under existing circumstances, therefore the vendor would not be fulfilling his contractual obligations if, before effecting delivery, he were to insist on receiving from his buyer an extraordinary payment in the shape of an increased premium against war risk.'

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE.

Germans Carrying Peace Banners.

New York, October 29. A correspondent of the Associated Press on the Italian front telegraphs on the 29th: The German masses are advancing carrying huge banners bearing the word "Peace." This was evidently an appeal to the Italian soldiery, though it was accompanied by the roar of artillery and bayonets beneath the banners.

Assistance from the Allies.

London, October 29. Reuters announces that steps have been already taken for rendering the Italians the fullest possible assistance.

Washington, Oct. 30. The United States has decided to assist Italy. The chief effect of the news in America has been to accelerate military preparations.

Collapse of Isonzo Front.

London, October 30. A wireless German official message says: The whole Italian Isonzo front has collapsed. The Third Army is hastily retreating along the Adriatic coast. The Austro-Hungarians are now before Udine. We have also captured Cormon. Our prisoners are continually increasing.

Other Aspects.

London, October 30. The Italian newspapers testify to the nation's stiffening moral. Party differences are being forgotten. There are striking demonstrations of patriotism on all sides, from the Catholics to the Socialists. The departure of hundreds of officers for the front occasioned unforgettable scenes. Wounded men in the hospitals are asking to return to duty.

The United States Secretary for War in his weekly review recalls that in May, 1918, the Austrians similarly assaulted in one weather with superior fighting vigour than they have at present. In the initial days they scored successes and won a footing on the Italian plain only to be stopped and driven back.

The French military critic of the "Debat," recalling Verdun, points out that the German habit is to strike at a difficult point, which has been followed at Monte Nero, seeking a weak strategic point though it may be strong tactically. It is estimated that the Austro-German losses are 20,000.

Close upon the heels of the Austro-German advance comes another peace feeler from Austria. The Austrian Premier, Dr. Seidler, speaking in the Reichsrath, announced that Austria is still ready to sit at the peace table if the enemy is ready to create the foundation of equal inter-State relations.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN THE WEST.

London, October 30. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: The Inniskilling, raiding north-eastward of Croisilles, prisoners a few. The Belgians, successfully raiding, prisoners a number northward and southward of Dixmude. Our low-flying aeroplanes on Sunday fired many rounds at troops in trenches and shellholes and dropped one hundred bombs on aerodromes and billets. They bombed at night time Contre aerodrome, Courtrai station and railway stations in the neighbourhood of Roulers.

Reuters' correspondent says: The French and Belgians carried out successful operations to the north of Merchem. The French captured Leuvenh Peninsula, and the Allies now hold the whole of Merchem Peninsula. Artillery fire has been reciprocal along the entire battle front. Our aeroplanes were busy all day long on Saturday and co-operated with our artillery. We fired several thousand rounds at ground targets from heights ranging from a hundred to a thousand feet and dropped twenty-nine heavy bombs over Roulers Station, six above an aerodrome, 121 lighter bombs on billets east of Lens, and 124 at other targets.

A wireless German official report says: We repulsed the English northward of Boesinge-Staden railway and repulsed the French twice near Bray with heavy losses.

A Paris communique says: There has been violent shelling on the right of the Meuse and an intermittent rain on the rest of the front.

ANOTHER GERMAN PEACE PLOT.

London, October 30. The "Lancet" reports: A Belgian newspaper published in London, discloses that another German peace plot has been summarily rejected. To break the entente Germany proposed a separate peace with Belgium through an emissary, a well known Belgian magnate, who interviewed the Belgian Premier at Paris. The preliminary conditions presented were complete restoration and recognition of the independence of Belgium, indemnities for war expenses, reparation for destruction and the convocation of a peace conference under the presidency of King Albert.

RAID ON ENGLAND FAILS.

London, October 30. An official report states: Aeroplanes attempted a raid on the south-east counties to-night. Our aeroplanes ascended and the guns and lights were in action. The hostile aeroplanes did not succeed in passing our outer defences.

A HISTORICAL PORT

A Magnificent Double Diamond, David, to drink the health of Mr. Linkinwater.

Charles Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby" Chapter XVII.

DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT

Established 1775

This Brand has been stored without interruption for the last 100 years, and is the property of MORGAN BROTHERS, London & Export.

CAN BE HAD FROM ALL WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. RUTTONJEE & SON,

16, Queen's Road.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES; B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks s. \$650

MARINE INSURANCES.

Canton b. \$120

North China b. \$120

Unions n. \$900

Yangtzes b. ex 73 \$205

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$131

H. K. Fires b. \$310

SHIPPING.

Douglases n. \$73

Steamboats s. \$19.25

Indos (Def.) s. \$116

Indos (Pref.) b. \$33

Shells n. 107.6

Ferries b. \$284

REFINERIES.

Sugars s. & s. \$85

Malabars b. \$224

MINING.

Kailans n. 40/-

Langkats b. \$131

Raubas s. \$2.50

Tronohs n. 28/-

Urals n. 30/-

Oriental Cons. n. 28/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$86

Kowloon Docks b. \$117

Shai Docks b. \$176

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals b. \$83

H. K. Hotels b. \$90

Land Invest. b. \$88

Hiphys Est. b. \$3.75

K'loon Lands b. \$30

Shai Lands s. \$74

West Points n. \$86

Reclamations n. \$115

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. \$155

Kung Yik n. \$15

Shai Cottons n. \$114

Yangtzepeos n. \$134

Orientals n. \$136

MISCELLANEOUS.

Borneos b. \$61

China Light & P. n. \$4.10

Providents b. \$714

Dairy Farms b. r. d. \$215

Green Islands n. \$7.40

H. K. Electric b. \$48

H. K. Ice Co. n. \$1474

Ropes n. \$294

Steel Foundries n. \$10

Trams, Low Level b. \$6.65

Trams, Peak, old s. \$81

Trams, Peak, new s. \$30

Laundries b. \$8

U. Waterboats n. \$13

Watsons s. \$6

Wm. Powells s. \$6.50

Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO NOON WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 31, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.

Princes Building.

Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T Demand 2/11 1/4

30 d/s 2/11 3/8

60 d/s 2/11 1/2

4 m/s 2/11 3/4

T/T Shanghai 125

T/T Singapore 125

T/T Japan 136 1/4

T/T India 125

Demand, India 125

T/T San Francisco 70

(c & New York)

T/T Java 164

T/T Marks 125

T/T France 4.07

Demand, Paris 4.67 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C 3/16

4 m/s D/C 3/16

6 m/s L/C 3/16

30 d/s Sydney & Melbourne 3/16

30 d/s San Francisco 71 1/4

Isco & New York 125

4 m/s Marks 125

4 m/s France 4.22

6 m/s France 4.27

Demand, Germany 125

Demand, New York 70 1/4

T/T Bombay 125

Demand, Bombay 125

T/T Calcutta 125

Demand, Calcutta 125

Demand, Manila 140

Demand, Singapore 125

On Haiphong 3 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 3 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 5 3/4

Sovereign 4.70 Nom.

Gold Leaf, per oz. 43.40

Bar Silver, per oz.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DIBOUNT PER \$100:

Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 1/2 d/s

Chinese... 10 " 4 1/2 "

Hongkong 20 cts. pieces 1/2 prem.

Hongkong 10 "

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) — France 45,000,000

(1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors Andre Berthelot.

General Manager A. J. Perrotte.

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

2, Chater Road.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

1.30 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 A.M. to 5.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 A.M. to 6.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

6.30 A.M. to 7.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 A.M. to 8.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

8.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

9.30 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

10.30 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

11.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

12.30 P.M. to 1.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 P.M. to 2.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 P.M. to 8.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

8.30 P.M. to 9.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

9.30 P.M. to 10.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

10.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

11.30 P.M. to 12.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

12.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 A.M. to 3.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 A.M. to 4.30 A.M. Every 15 Min

